PRESENTED BY THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,859 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain		FRIDAY. 1886.
M PESHAWAR ..	3900	600	L. H. Moule	....10th	Decr.
L CATHAY	2863	500	E. Ashdown	....17th	"
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	....24th	"
L ROHILLA	3400	700	W. Barratt	.....31st	"
M BOKHARA ...	3911	500	C. R. Edwards..	7th	Jan.
L HYDASPES....	2984	500	G. Scrivener	....14th	"
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. W. Haselwood..	2 st	"
L GUJRAT	3442	550	W. J. Nantes.....	28th	"
M ROSETTA.....	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th	Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe.....	11th	"
— SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	18th	"
L MALWA	3939	550	G. W. Atkinson ..	25th	"
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4021	700	E. G. Stead	4th	Mar
L PERSEPAUL....	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th	"
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th	"
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th	"
M KHEDIVE	3460	600	A. G. Loggin.....	1st	Apl.
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart.....	8th	"
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. W. Haselwood.	15th	"
L COROMANDEL.	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd	"
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes.....	29th	"

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
MALWA	3939	500	G. W. Atkinson..	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton ...	24th "
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton.....	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart.....	21st "

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 25, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE.....	5,000 800	30th Dec.	10th Feb.
D. BALDUINO ..	5,000 800	10th Jan.	1st Mar.
R. RUBATTINO..	5,000 800	1st Feb.	20th "
MANILLA	5,000 803	30th "	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.
ARCHIMEDE ...	4,00	7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars egarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 4, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until urther notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1886.
MEDUSA.....	E. Perini	3500 550	16th Dec.
TITANIA	S. Mersa.....	4200 600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA.....	G. Ragusin	4200 600	16th "
PANDORA.....	F. Mersa—.....	3500 550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger ..	3300 550	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
POSEIDON ....G. Doncich....		4,600 600	2nd Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1886.

STEAM DIRECT FROM GLASGOW TO BOMBAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESPATCHED in October from Glasgow to Bombay (without calling at Liverpool) the high-classed Steamers.

"Crown of Arragon" 2,256 tons and "County of York" 2,282, tons and other Steamers will follow at short intervals.

Freight for Box and Bale Goods 12s. 6d. per ton measurement and prime.

Other Cargo at equally moderate rates.

BROWNE & WATSON,
16, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," of 3,000 tons, will sail for Genoa direct, on or about the 10th proximo.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate music and smoking-room. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, November 27, 1886.

1886 PRESENTS 1887
FOR
CHRISTMAS
AND THE
NEW YEAR
IN
GREAT VARIETY
AT
ALL PRICES.
PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,
CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
BY SPECIAL WARRANT
TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
AND
EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS.....from...Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES..... " Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.

ALL MARKED AT
LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT
FOR READY MONEY,
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES
FREE ON APPLICATION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c.,
AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

MANUFACTORY | INDIAN BRANCHES, | AND AT
Little Pultney Street, LONDON. | FORT, BOMBAY, AND POONA. | 47 Pall Mall LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th Dec., 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 6th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th December, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on FRIDAY, the 30th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th December, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, December 3, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LETTS'S DIARIES 1887.
CLOTH BOUND EDITIONS.

	Rs.	a.
No. 15 Long Narrow 8vo., a week in an opening, 7½ by 3 inches	1	10
No. 13 Small Octavo do. do. 6½ by 3½ in.	1	10
No. 12 Gold Small Octavo, 2 days in page, 4½ by 3½ in.	2	12
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No. 9 Do. do. Two days in page, 7½ by 5 in.	3	4
No. 11 Do. do. Three do. opening left page for memo. or account and right for account, 7½ by 5	3	4
No. 8 Octavo Notepaper size, one day to a page, 7½ by 5	4	0
No. 18 Pocket Diary	1	14
No. 20 do. do. Smaller	1	4

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No. 37 Folio Universal Diary, a week on a page, interleaved with blotting paper 12½ by 8	0	12
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No. 33 Quarto, a week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 10 by 8	1	0
No. 33 Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	4
No. 32 Folio Foolscap size, a week on page, 12½ by 8	1	0
No. 32 Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	4
No. 31 Folio Foolscap size, a week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 12½ by 8	1	0
No. 31 Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	12
Leather Cases with lock and key for Diaries.		

TREACHER & Co. Limited,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF STATIONERY.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
Entirely new stock Travelling Rugs and Mauds imported direct.

REAL SCOTCH MAUDS.
Warranted all pure Wool in the most popular and fashionable Clan favours.
Rs. 30-0 each, cash.

ALL WOOL MAUDS.
In a variety of Scotch mixtures.
From Rs. 14-0 to Rs. 25 each, cash.

ALL WOOL RUGS.
A Choice Assortment of Fancy Patterns, very suitable for Railway Travelling, Shikarry, District use, &c., &c.
From Rs. 12-0 to Rs. 35-0 each, cash.

THE NEW HIGHLAND WRAPS.
Pure Scotch Wool, in Fancy Checks,
Rs. 2 each, nett.

THE 'SANDRINGHAM" CARRIAGE WRAPS.
Beautifully Soft and Warm; all Wool, Fancy Tartan patterns.
Rs. 30-0 each, cash.

WASHING COTTON DUST WRAPS.
In neat and pretty fancy stripes.
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 each, cash.

TURKISH TOWELS AND BLANKETS.

White Turkish Toilet Towels...	22 by 44 in.	Rs. 12-0	doz.
Superior do. do.	24 by 44 in.	" 15-0	"
Plain Brown Linen do.	21 by 48 in.	" 19-0	"
Brown Linen Striped do.	20 by 45 in.	" 19-0	"
White Turkish Bath do.	41 by 87 in.	" 28-8	"

ROYAL BATH BLANKETS.
Size 48 by 80 inches.
"These Blankets afford a great luxury after the Bath; by means of their absorbent qualities and ample size, the person is dried without a chance of feeling chilled."
Price, per pair, Rs. 8, cash.
RAIN UMBRELLAS. SUN UMBRELLAS.
HOSIERY.
HATS AND HELMETS. PUGGAREES.
GENT'S UNDERCLOTHING.
GLOVES. HANDKERCHIEFS.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

ART CRETONNES
JUST OPENED OUT.
NEWEST
TAPESTRY AND FLORAL
DESIGNS.
PRICES FROM
6 *As. to Re.* 1-4 *per yard.*
WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

POONA SEASON.
SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, TEA GOWNS,
CHILDERNS COSTUMES,
LAYETTES,
TROUSSEAUX. BABY LINIEN.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
EAST-STREET, APOLLO-STREET.
POONA. BOMBAY.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

NOTICES.

WANTED—AGENTS in BOMBAY, MADRAS and every MOFUSSIL TOWN and Station in India to SELL HAMILTON'S PATENT TROUSER STRETCHERS; most liberal Commission. Apply to
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
Calcutta, Wholesale Agents for India.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, Ld.

WANTED a CONTRACTOR for SELLING the COMPANY'S ICE. Tenders, stating terms, and what security will be given, will be received at the Company's Office by the Undersigned on or before the 5th December 1886.

By order of the board,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA & Co.
Secretaries and Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED—FOREMAN for Engineering Department Carpenter and Smith Workshop, Trichinopoly; also several experienced Masonry and Permanent Way Inspectors for the Way and Works. Applications and requests for further particulars to be addressed, by letter only, to

DAVID LOGAN,
Chief Engineer, S. I. Ry., Trichinopoly.
Trichinopoly, November 20, 1886.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS &c.

MURWARA SANDSTONE.—Flags, Coping and Fence Posts made from above and delivered in railway wagons at Kutnee, E. I Railway ubbulpore Extension. Rates on application to

C. R. WILLIAMS and Co.
Jubbulpore, C. P.

"THE INDIAN ENGINEER."

AN ANNOUNCEMENT having appeared of the proposed issue of the first number of a Periodical to be entitled "INDIAN ENGINEERING" on 1st January 1887, and some of our Subscribers having written to us that they understand the publication of the "Indian Engineer" has ceased, we hereby give notice that the publication of the "Indian Engineer" will continue as heretofore, and that we are in no way connected with, or interested in, the proposed Periodical to be called "Indian Engineering."

Mr. P. Doyle has ceased to be the Editor of the "Indian Engineer," and is in no way connected therewith.

W. NEWMAN & CO., Limited.
Proprietors and Publishers of "The Indian Engineer."
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MORGAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS.

IN GENUINE CIGARS, prepared expressly for them at the best Manufactories in Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Burma, Pondicherry, Ceylon, &c., American and Turkey Tobacco, Paper Cigarettes, Tea and Sugar. Messes, Clubs, and Merchants supplied with liberal discount. Prices strictly moderate. Price List will be sent on application.

MORGAN & CO.,
No. 22, CORNER OF MEADOWS AND FORBES STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cotton Waste for twelve months, commencing the first day of February 1887. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, where forms upon which only Tenders will be received may be obtained. Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Cotton Waste" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 15th December, next.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY.
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, November 25, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cocoanut and Castor Oils, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February 1887:—

Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, where forms upon which only tenders will be received may be obtained.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Oil" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus up to 1 p. m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 15th December next.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, November 25, 1886.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE. ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.,
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colin ries, Exhibition Po Offices Lloyds, Board of Work &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

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BALTIC STEEL WORKS
(J. Beardshaw & Son.)
JOSEPH WAINE AND CO.
(Imperial Padlock Works.)
THOS. WRAGG AND SON
Drainage pipes, &c.)
STOCKS IN HANDS.

F. FISCHER & Co.
Agents for India.

CIE. DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.
CIE. DES PARCELAINERIES DE SARREGUEMINES

THESE manufactories, the most important in the world, are opening at the end of November a depot in Bombay.—The finest crystal glassware, Parcelain and earthenware, bronzes and mirrors ever imported in Bombay.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

MALTA CROSS.
No. 3, Military Square, No. 3.
HAVANAH CIGARS.

THE cheapest, the pleasantest, the mildest one can meet with.

Rose de Ingiaterre .....at Rs.	8	per 100	in box.
Trabuccos (Walkur)	" 8	"	"
El Nevazo	" 8	"	"
Semiramis	" 8	"	"
Conchas Superior	" 7-8	"	"
Choba	" 7	"	"
* Queen 2nd	" 6	"	"
Princess Royal.....	" 4	"	"
Punch Re.....	" 4	"	"

* These cigars are little tiny ones and are used by the most Aristocratic and delicate people.

VIRGINIA CIGARS.
Quite New to India.

A very, very strong smoke, are made of the purest Virginia Tobacco, smoke very freely and give to the mouth a very agreeable taste. Who likes a strong smoke should not remain without a trial.

Vilbena..... at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

VEVEY CIGARS.
Sigari Toscani, fantastically shaped, Rs. 3 per 100.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.
Made of Tobacco, selected by a skilful man.

Havanah shaped No. 1 ....Rs.	2-4	per 100	in box.
Do. do. " 2 ..... "	2	"	"
Do. do. " 3 ..... "	1-8	"	"
Do. do. short ..... "	1-8	"	"
Lady's Havanah No. ..... "	1-8	"	"
Office Cheroots ..... "	1-8	"	"

Our Tobacco for pipes and Cigarettes.
All a every body wants pays.
In the above prices packing is not included.
Liberal percentage allowed to Merchants and Clubs.

HANDSOME PRESENTS.

TREACHER & CO., Limited, respectfully direct customers' attention to the following List of Elegant and Useful Articles, suitable for Presentation, which for Excellence of Workmanship and Quality of Material cannot be equalled.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

Bracelets, Rs. 30 to 400
Brooches, Rs. 20 to 200
Brooch and Earrings, Rs. 40 to 300
Crosses, Rs. 50 to 70
Demi Suites, Rs. 40 to 300
Earrings, Rs. 12-8 to 400
Fischu Brooches, Rs. 20 to 100
Gentlemen's Albert Chains, Rs. 80 to 200
Gold Studs, Rs. 10 to 18
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Ladies' Collarettes, Rs. 150 to 250
Ladies' Jewelled Rings, Rs. 35 to 500
Ladies' Necklets, Rs. 150 to 250
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Lockets, Rs. 40 to 500
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Pencil Cases, Rs. 18 to 100
Pen and Pencil Cases, Rs. 30 to 100
Rings, Gipsy, Mizpah, &c., Rs. 20 to 90
Scarf Pins, Rs. 5 to 100
Scarf Rings, Rs. 25 to 60
Sleeve Links, Rs. 30 to 60
Solitaires, Rs. 27 to 40
Studs and Links, Rs. 50 to 80
Trinkets, Rs. 15 to 40
Wedding Rings, Rs. 18 to 25

SILVER JEWELLERY.

Albert Chains, Rs. 9 to 22-8
Bracelets, Rs. 4 to 45
Brooches, Rs. 4 to 20
Brooches and Earrings, Rs. 12-8 to 25
Cigar Cutters, Rs. 8 to 12
Collar Studs, Rs. 1-8 to 2
Demi Suites, Rs. 12-8 to 25
Earrings, Rs. 7 to 10
Fischu Brooches Rs. 6 to 10
Ladies' Chains, Rs. 9 to 12-8
Ladies' Collarettes, Rs. 40 to 55
Ladies' Necklets, Rs. 20 to 55
Lockets and Earrings, Rs. 18 to 25
Lockets, Rs. 8 to 25
Necklets, Rs. 20 to 55
Pen and Pencil Cases, Rs. 10 to 15
Pencil Cases, Rs. 5 to 20
Rings, Rs. 3-8 to 4-8
Scarf Pins, Rs. 1 to 6
Sleeve Links, Rs. 5 to 7
Solitaries, Rs. 4 to 8
Studs and Links, Rs. 9 to 12
Toothpicks, Rs. 3 to 5
Wealemefnas, Rs. 9 to 10

SILVERWARE.

Babies Bells and Whistles, Rs. 8 to 25
Card Cases, Rs. 40 to 60
Christening Presents, Rs. 10 to 150
Cigar Cases, Rs. 78 to 180
Children's Mugs, Rs. 45 to 60
Cigarette Cases, Rs. 31-8 to 35
Coffee or Ice Spoons, Rs. 45 to 55
Flasks, Rs. 60 to 70
Fruit Spoons, Rs. 50 to 90
Goblets, Rs. 110 to 200
Match Boxes, Rs. 15 to 35
Mufflineers, Rs. 40 to 100
Napkin Rings, 31-8 to 40
Pap Bowls, Rs. 84 to 100
Salt Cellars, Rs. 80 to 140
Scent Bottles, Rs. 18 to 40
Snuff Boxes, Rs. 50 to 60
Sugar Basins, Rs. 80 to 110
Tea Services, Rs. 200 to 400
Tea Spoons, Rs. 80 to 60
Tobacco Boxes, Rs. 40 to 50

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Albums, Rs. 16 to 70
Aneroid Barometers
Ash Trays, Rs. 2 to 5
Barometers
Binocular Glasses
Blotting Books and Cases, Rs. 22-8 to 70
Cabinet Photo. Frames, Rs. 4 to 10
Card Cases and Trays, Rs. 4 to 20
Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Rs. 3 to 20
Desks and Work Case, Rs. 25 to 150
Dressing Cases and Bags, Rs. 12 to 850
Fancy Tobacco Boxes, 4 to 6
Fans, 8 to 20
Fitted Bags, all kinds, Rs. 7 to 850
Gongs, Rs. 4 to 40
Gladstone Bags, Rs. 22-8 to 60
Glove and Handkerchief boxes, Rs. 20 to 40
Glove Stretchers, Ivory, Rs. 10 to 20
Housewifes, Rs. 6 to 10
Ivory-backed Hair Brushes, Rs. 40 to 60
Jewel Cases, Rs. 25 to 100
Ladies' Carriage Bags, Rs. 7 to 25
Ladies' Hand Bags, Rs. 6-8 to 30
Ladies' Waist Belts, Rs. 12 to 15
Memo. Books and Letter Cases, Rs. 3 to 10
Necessaries, Etui, &c., Rs. 7 to 15
Official Writing and Letter Cases, Rs. 20 to 40
Perfume Cases, Rs. 20 to 60
Photograph Frames, Rs. 2 to 40
Pincushions, Rs. 2 to 4
Pocket Letter Cases, Rs. 4 to 20
Pocket Wallets, Rs. 4 to 20
Purses, Rs. 2 to 15
Scrap Books, Rs. 7 to 40
Sets of Scissors, Rs. 7 to 18
Smokers' Companions, Rs. 60 to 70
Tantalus Perfume Cases, Rs. 20 to 60
Telescopes
Travelling Bags, all kinds, Rs. 35 to 850
Travelling Spirit Flasks, Rs. 2 to 60
Work Boxes and Baskets, Rs. 8 to 40
Writing Cases and Desks, Rs. 25 to 150

ELECTRO-PLATED AND BRITISH OAK WARE.

Asparagus Helpers, Rs. 13-8 to 16
Army and Navy Cups, Rs. 25 to 30
Beer Jugs and Mugs, Rs. 11 to 70
Biscuit Boxes, Rs. 25 to 70
Brandy and Sodawater Frames, Rs. 67 to 100
Breakfast Dishes, 58 to 70
British Oak Ware, Rs. 4 to 100
Butter Dishes and Coolers, Rs. 18 to 50
Courier Bags, Rs. 5-8 to 11
Cabinet Dessert Sets, Rs. 100 to 200
Cake Baskets, Rs. 35 to 70
Candlesticks, Rs. 45 to 70
Carlton Cruets, Rs. 13-8 to 40
Champagne Buckets, Rs. 40 to 70
Cheese Scoops, Rs. 2-8 to 18
Chutney and Soy Frames, Rs. 35 to 40
Cigar Lamps, Rs. 25 to 30
Claret Jugs, Rs. 25 to 80
Cocktail Stakers, Rs. 18 to 20
Cruet Frames, Rs. 13-8 to 100
Crumb Scoops, Rs. 15 to 20
Dessert Fruit Spoons, Rs. 25 to 100
Dessert Stands, Rs. 31-8 to 100
Dinner Cruets, Rs. 25 to 100
Egg Frames, Rs. 31-8 to 50
Entre Dishes Rs. 50 to 85
Epergues, Rs. 70 to 200
Fish Carvers, Rs. 27 to 30
Fish Knives, Rs. 50 to 180
Flower and Fruit Stands, Rs. 40 to 200
Goblets and Golf Cups, Rs. 40 to 100
Grape Scissors, Rs. 9 to 11
Ice Claws and Tongs, Rs. 4-8 to 8
Ice Jugs, Rs. 40 to 80
Ice Pails, Rs. 20 to 31-8
Ice Water Urns, Rs. 250 to 300
Jam and Marmalade Jars, Rs. 12 to 40
Liqueur Frames, Rs. 40 to 100
Luncheon Trays, Rs. 130 to 150
Mirrors, Rs. 5 to 40
Majolica Ware, Rs. 4 to 100
Marmalade and Preserve Stands, Rs. 11 to 40
Miniature Tea and Coffee Services, Rs. 60 to 150
Mufflineers, Rs. 4 to 40
Napkin Rings, Rs. 10 to 30
Nut Crackers, Rs. 4 to 8
Oil and Vinegar Frames, Rs. 15 to 20
Oak Writing Cabinets, Rs. 60 to 50
Pickle Prongs or Forks, Rs. 1-4 to 10
Race Cups, Rs. 20 to 100
Salad Bowls and Servers, Rs. 31-8 to 70
Salt Cellars, Rs. 12 to 60
Salvers, Rs. 20 to 200
Sardine Boxes, Rs. 27 to 40
Side Dishes, Rs. 50 to 85
Sodawater Frames, Rs. 20 to 40
Soy Frames, Rs. 16 to 40
Spirit and Liqueur Frames, Rs. 68 to 100
Sugar Baskets, Rs. 40 to 60
Sugar and Cream Frames, Rs. 36 to 40
Tankards, Rs. 27 to 40
Tantalus Liquor Frames, Rs. 40 to 120
Tart, Pie, or Pudding Dishes, Rs. 13-8 to 30
Tea Caddies, Rs. 30 to 60
Telescopic Cups, Rs. 15 to 20
Tea and Coffee Services, Rs. 100 to 400
Tilting Sets, Rs. 130 to 150
Toast Racks, Rs. 10 to 20
Tripartite Vegetable Dishes, Rs. 70 to 130
Two Handled Trays, Rs. 150 to 200
Travelling Liqueur cases, Rs. 105 to 130

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION,
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
JEWELLERS AND IMPORTERS OF FANCY ARTICLE.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES LIMITED.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.
SEASON 1886-87.
TOYS, CONFECTIONERY, GROCERIES,
WINES AND
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
Fresh Stock Constantly Arriving.
W. J. ESSAI, Manager.

MORENAS & COMPANY

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have just unpacked

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS,
COMPRISING

ALBUMS.—Plain, Floral, Musical, Scrap, Calf Bound, Plush, Leather Mounted, Shield Corners, Carte-de-Visite Full Cabinet, Morocco, Nickle-Mounted.

Animals.
Albums.
Aluminium Pencils.
Alliance Desk.
Amber (real) Cigar Holders.
Brushes.
Bells.
Balls.
Cricket Sets.
Cabinet Goods.
Card Cases.
Corks.
Charms.
Cash and Jewel Cabinet.
Cigarette Cases.
Cigar Holders.
Cash Boxes.
Combs.
Comb Cleaners.
Dolls.
Dressing Cases (Lady's and Gent's).
Desks.
Elastic Band Purses.
Engraved Card Cases.
Etui Cases.
Fans.
Frames.
Flasks.
Gold and Silver Charms.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Gusset Bags.
Glove Stretchers—Ivory.
Hand bags (Leather, Plush).
Hand Mirrors.
Half Suits—Mother o' Pearl.
Inkstands.
Jewel Cases.
Lava Tobacco Jars.
Lamps.
Match Stand.
Monster Scrap Albums.
Magnifying Hand Mirrors.
Musical Tops.
Meerschaum Companions.
Myallwood Cigar Holders.
Pen and Pencil Cases.
Purses—Lock.
Morocco Leather.
Russia Leather.
Limp.
Fitted.
Presentation with Cases.
Plush Bags.
Pocket Books.
Perfumery.
Porcelain Slates.
Penholders.
Powder Boxes (great variety).
Pearl Frames, Hand Mirrors.
Photo Frames.
Quill Toothpicks.
Reticules.
Rubber Folding Combs

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE
THIS SATURDAY EVENING.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA
OF
MR. JOHN F. SHERIDAN
AND HIS FAMOUS COMPANY.
PROGRAMME.

The World-renowned Farcical Comedy in Two Acts Entitled.
FUN
ON THE
BRISTOL.

WIDOW O'BRIEN.....Mr. JOHN F. SHERIDAN.
His Famous World-renowned Creation, as played by him upwards of 3,000 times in America, England, Ireland, Scotland, Australia and New Zealand.
DORA McALLISTER (the Widow's Daughter) } Miss MAY LIVINGSTON.
BELLA THOMPSON (a Black Slave) }
Appearing in Act I. as "DORA," with a marvellous change from White Face to Black Face, also introducing her quaint NEGRO MELODIES.
Nora-O'Bree-on.....Miss. Lucy Fraser.
John Waffles, alias Count Mc-naggie.....Mr. E. C. Dunbar.
Captain Cranberry (an old sea Dog).....Mr. Martyn Hagan.
Thomas Cranberry (his son).....Mr. W. G. Allan.
Jerry Thompson (Steward on S.S. Bristol).....Mr. Alfred Holland
Richard Sparks (Dora's choice).....Mr. Henry Doimaine.
John Jones (a Waiter).....Mr. Clement Morgan.
Prinkerton Hawkshaw (a Detective) Mr. Arthur Gordon.

Act I.—HOME OF WIDOW O'BRIEN.
Incidental to this Act the following Musical Items:
Music Lesson.....Miss Livingston Fraser and Mr. Dunbar.
The Plum Pudding..Mr. Sheridan
Song.....'Don't Come in the Morning' } Mr. Dunbar.
Dio me in the Golden Sea Going back to Dixey } Southern Negro Songs } Miss Livingston.

Intermission 10 Minutes

Act II.—ON BOARD THE "BRISTOL."
Our Musical Bouquet:
Duet.."My Darling when we are made one".....Messrs. Dunbar &, Sheridan.
I'm the Governor's only Son and Sidney-fol-lol.....Miss Levingstone.
Estudiantina.....Company.
Sleep, Pretty Baby.....Miss Fraser.
Laughing Song.....Mr. Holland.
Fogarty's Fancy Ball.....Messrs. Sheridan and Hagan.
Introducing Irish Reel:
The Italian Pifferari and Milanese Minstrel, Mr. E. C. Dunbar.
Irish Song.....The Scottish Blue Bells
The Irish Emigrant with Song and Sound Back.....Mr. Martyn Hagan.
Song, "The Maid of the Mill".....Miss May Melville.
American March Song and Chorus,
THE DANDY BLUES
AND
TURKISH REVELLE,
Introducing the KITCHEN BAND.
Mr. SHERIDAN appearing in this scene in his marvellous Character Study—
THE TRAMP.
Particular attention is called to the mystifying Metamorphosis from the robust old lady to the little shrivelled up old man with the Tin Dish.
During the Evening the Orchestra under the direction of T. CASSELS will perform a Jubilee Gavotte. For sale at Sonney & Co.
Business Manager.....Mr. PHIL H. KIRBY.

A QUADRILLE PARTY
WILL BE GIVEN
ON THE 10TH DECEMBER
AT
No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort.
Tickets to admit one Gentleman and two Ladies Rs. 3.
Single Tickets Rs. 2.
Tickets may be obtained at the door.
Dancing to commence at 9 p.m.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, Limited.

THE direct line between Elphinstone Circle and Prince's Dock will be opened for traffic on MONDAY, the 6th inst. Cars will run every ten minutes from 8.30 a.m. to 6-45 p.m. The through line over Carnac Bridge will be sure to the Municipal Offices. The Line between the Money School and Market will be continued to the junction at foot of Carnac Bridge and will take Transfer passengers to and from the direct line.
By order,
A. G. CRISP,
Traffic Superintendent.
Bombay, 4th December 1886.

HOME AT TARDEO for old worn-out PENSIONED BRITISH SOLDIERS, their WIDOWS and CHILDREN; also for Widows and Children of European and Eurasian, of Good Character, are in Destitute Circumstances. The only one of its kind in Bombay. Government Grant and Income insufficient.
Any information will be given, and Aid, however small, gratefully received by
Lieut-Col. F. W. MAJOR,
Presidency Paymaster,
Honorary Secretary.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS Co., Ld.
NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company held on 27th instant, it was resolved that a FOURTH CALL of Rs. (50) fifty per share be made, and that the same be paid on or before the 20th December next, at the registered office of the Company.
Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on calls remaining unpaid after.
LANG MOIR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers
39, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th November, 1886.

Re Estate of NUSSERVANJEE COOVERJEE TASKER, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against or being indebted to the above estate are requested to send in their claims or to pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, on or before the 15th of January next to the address of the undersigned at their place of business, No. 4, Hummum Street, after which the assets belonging to the estate, will be distributed, having regard only to the Claims of which such notice as aforesaid has been received.
Dated this 4th day of December 1886.—
WUDIN & CHANDY,
Attorneys for Mr. Sorabjee Jooverjee Tasker the Administrator of the said Estate.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 13th day of December 1886, for the construction of compound wall around the Water Works Stores, Chinchpoogly.
2. Form of Contract, specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
3. Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 300 to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in the Fort, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further Deposit of Rs. 300 will have to be paid by Contractor whose tender is accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 3rd Dec., 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI HAWABAI, widow of the late SORABJEE NUSSERWANJEE NANABHOY, deceased, of Bombay, has contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest to or in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed, without reference to any such claims; and all such claims will be considered as waived.
All that piece of Government land containing by a admeasurement 108 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 407 and New No 5421, old survey No. 256 and new survey No. 2447, together with the dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the municipality under street No. 54 and ward No. 2167; all which premises are situate at Bazar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay, and are bounded on the East by the said street, on the west by sweeper's passage separating the property under description from those of Nagurdas Virjee and Bhugwandas Virji, on the north by the property of Muncherjee Eduljee, and on the south by a sweeper's passage separating the property from that of Shivajee, widow of Tamoojee Huttoojee, and are at present occupied by Mr. Shapoorjee Byramjee Colah and other tenants of the vendor.—Dated this 3rd day of December 1886
ARDESIR HORMUSJEE & DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in lib. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCES

VIOLET AND TOILET POWDERS FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

	Rs. a.
COOPER MADON'S Superfine Violet Powder, in fancy boxes.....Re. 0-6 and	0 10
Do. do. Superfine Violet Powder, in tins.....Re. 0-12 and	1 0
RIMMEL'S Violet Powder, in packets.....	0 4
" POWDER DE RIZ, in boxes.....	0 12
" " with Puffs	1 0
" ROSE LEAF POWDER, per box Re. 0-12 and	1 4
" VELVETINE, or refined imperceptible powder (three shades)	1 8
" YLANG YLANG Toilet Powder	1 0
" OFOPONAX Toilet Powder.....	1 0
" POUDRE DE BEAUTE.....	1 8
REGAUD'S VELOUTINE, a refined French Cosmetique for imparting a natural bloom to the skin (two shades), Le. 0-12, 1-4 and	1 8
GOSNELL'S Violet Powder (extra highly perfumed)	0 6
OTTOTINE (a Circassian Face Powder)	0 12
ROWLAND'S EUKONIA	1 8
SAUNDER'S BLOOM OF NINON (two shades)	0 10

COOPER MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS REDUCED FARES FOR RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a FARE and a HALF will be issued between any two stations on this Railway from SATURDAY the eighteenth of December last to SATURDAY the first January 1887 (both days inclusive) available for the Return Journey up to and including Monday the seventeenth of January 1887.
HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, December 2, 1886. General Traffic Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE TO-DAY at Bennett's Auction beautiful Black Australian Mare, 4 years, 15 hands, lately landed, very quiet, suitable for Brougham.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. R. C. Dixon's valuable household furniture at No. 19 A, Marine Lines, to-day, at 1 p.m.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Fort, Bombay.—Monster show of the finest and prettiest Dolls and Toys ever seen in Bombay.
W. J. ESSAI.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Meadow-street, Fort. Smiling, Crying, and Talking Baby Dolls in Undress and Gala Costumes.
W. J. ESSAI.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Fort.—Christmas Tree Ornaments in endless variety. Quaint and Elegant Designs.
W. J. ESSAI.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Meadows-street, New Dolls, New Toys, and a thousand little things not to be excelled for Novelty and get up.
W. J. ESSAI.

'XMAS TREE TOYS! Before you buy your Toys, Dolls, and fancy presents, see the large assortment at prices that knows no competition. Apply SHROFF BROTHERS.

NEW GOODS by each Mail, Latest Novelties in Dolls, Millinery, Fancy Goods, Useful Presents at Cheapest Prices. 'Xmas Cards from one pice each—SHROFF BROTHERS.

JUST ARRIVED—Churchman's Almanack for 1887. New Christmas Cards from ½ anna upwards; Great Variety.—S. P. C. K. Depot, 1, Curchgate Street.

WANTED A Furnished Bungalow on Malabar Hill for about one month from about December, 10th. Apply to "Angus Mhor," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO-DAY—Ices, Vanilla, Raspberry, Choclate and Apricot. Also Wines and Spirits of the 1st quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, No. 25, Churchgate Street.

FOR SALE.—Piano Stand or Sounding Board of best Teak and excellent finish suitable for fully sized Square Piano. For price apply A. G. C., Tramway Office, Colaba.

JUST OPENED.—India Rubber Toys. White and Colored Balls. A great novelty in Mechanical and Plain Toys.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow Street.

VELOCIPEDE HORSES.—Rocking Horses, Polo Horses, Single, Double, vis a vis Patent Perambulators, Iron Wheels.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow Street.

SELLING OF AT HALF PRICES.—Remnant Stock of Brigg's Patterns, one anna each. Crewel Silk, 36 skeins per rupee.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow Street.

SELLING OF PHOTO ALBUMS.—Scrap Books, Fancy Inkstands, Tin Cash Boxes of assorted sizes, Children's Work Boxes at half the Prices.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow Street.

'XMAS FESTIVITIES.—Orders for Cakes, plain or ornamented, are now being registered at the Western India Flour Mills, Grant Road, and at the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are durable, rapid, exceedingly simple, neat, not liable to get out of order and warranted to sew from the finest muslin to the heaviest material—5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD—At Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s Auction this day a Jet Black Fast Arab Horse, very showy, going in harness.

FOR SALE.—A High-Wheeled, English-built Dog-Cart, in very good order. Apply to "S.," care of this paper.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

LADIES' BLACK FELT RIDING HATS.—A New Consignment just arrived; Latest Fashionable Shapes. Price Rs. 8.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED—A Fresh Consignment of Flowe and Vegetable Seeds for the Cold Season in Splendid Condition by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, Strong and Good Time-keeper, Silver, from Rs. 20 to 50, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20. KANNY & Co., 5, Rampart Row.

"FRENCH DOLLS."—Just opened for 'Xmas; a magnificent assortment of French Toys and Dolls, from 4 as. each to Rs. 37. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church-gate-street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow.—This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PORTABLE HARMONIUM, Musical-Boxes, Ariston, Herophon, Banjos, Guitars, Fiddles, Cornets, Clarionets, Flutes, &c., and Piano Music, at B. S. RAMCHUNDER & Co., No. 26, Kalbadevi Road.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN, Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

KEROSINE OIL 150 Degrees, Snow-Flake, just landed in splendid condition, for sale at Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., Khoja Mohoila; Mr. Firoo Mahomed, Market; Messrs. Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co., Fort.

'XMAS PRESENT for the Next Mail—Book of Indian Views, consisting of: the Bombay Postman, Bombay Money-man, Colaba Church and 16 others, Rs. 2-4 each book. At STEWARD & Co., 2 Church-gate-street.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, Frere Road, near extention Docks. Residence at the above Hotel for Families and Single Gentlemen. Bed-rooms 18 by 13, Airy, Lofty Rooms. Two large Saloons. Terms Rs. 3 per diem. Tram passes the Door.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

BEST HUNGARIAN WINES arrived per s.s. "Pandora" Carlovitzer, ½ doz. quarts, Rs. 14; 2 doz. pints Rs. 15; Chateauxe Palmyrag red 1 doz. quarts, Rs. 16; 2 doz. pints, Rs. 17; Chateauxe Palmyrag white 1 doz. quarts, Rs. 16; 2 doz. pints Rs. 17; Pressburger red, 1 doz. quarts, Rs. 12—H. JANNI, 4, Bruce Lane.

CHRISTMAS CARDS selling at half price. BON BON Crackers, Sweets, Gelatine Flags, &c. at PEARCE'S.

THE WATERBURY WATCH,
PRICE Rs. 8-8.
Silver-Nickeled case, keyless wind,—keeps time to a minute a month.

CHEAPEST TIME KEEPING WATCH—200,000 sold in Europe, in 12 months. Made in the Company's factory in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH is not so likely to get out of order having less than one-half the parts of any other Watch. Handsome, Strong and Correct. The Watch for rough wear and hot climates.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO., guarantees that each Watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days. A guarantee for one year is given with each watch.

THE COMPANY undertakes to repair their Watches at any time for a sum never greater than
ONE RUPEE.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Free and Safe by Parcel Post in satin lined box.
PRICE Rs. 8-12.
Free and safe by V. P. Post Rs. 8-14.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Can be purchased of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, or at 477, Pydownie. All communications and Watches for repair to be sent to the Waterbury Watch Co., Remington Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
Agents wanted throughout the Country.
TERMS ON APPLICATION.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has imported the following goods of the best quality by s. s. Surat and s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind:—

Gent's Ellwood's Black Felt Hats	Rs.	7-8 to 8 each
Do. do. White and Shooting hat	"	10
Do. Neckties of different colours and fashions	"	As. 8 to Rs. 2 each
Do. Collars of different fashions, Rs.		4 to 5 per dozen.
Do. Arguey and other kinds of braces	"	1 to 3 per pair.
Do. Coloured and white English shirts	"	24 per dozen.
Do. Tweed coats and trousers for cold weather	"	10 to 12 per suit.
Do. Black coating coat and cashmere trousers	"	25 to 30 per suit.
Do. do. do. Morning coat, vest and Cashmere trousers	"	35 to 40 per suit.
Do. Black broadcloth dress coat, vest and trousers	"	60 to 80 per suit.
Best White linen flannels	"	1-8 per yard.

(s.s. ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Bombay, November 30, 1886. Tailor and Outfitter,
29, Meadow Street, Fort.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC.

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.
Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.
Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.
The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable or admixture with Ærated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 40-0 Three star...Rs. 35-0.
Two star ... „ 32-0. One star ... „ 29-0.
Monogram Rs. 26-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.

CENTRE SECOND WATCHES.

A fine large size, Sterling silver, keyless, crystal face watch, with long Centre second hand, and pusher to stop the balance. Very neat appearance, strong and durable. Especially useful to Doctors and Engineers. Price Rs. 60. 2 years guarantee.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

We just received a small consignment of white metal keyless Chronograph watches of excellent quality. Price Rs. 50.
A decided improvement in these watches and likely to be much appreciated by horse-timers will be found in the Second hand starting direct from the figure 12 without retrograding first to the extent of 1-5 of a second as is the case in almost all Chronograph watches.

SILVER REPEATER WATCHES.

Many persons have hitherto been debarred from buying one of these useful watches on account of heir high prices. We have succeeded in manufacturing a Repeater Watch far less complicated in construction than those hitherto sold, and are now able to offer a fine hunting or cut-hunting, keyless

REPEATER WATCH.

In extremely heavy Sterling silver case for Rs. 165 only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

BEER AND STOUT.

WE desire to call special attention to the undermentioned brands, for which we are sole Agents in this Presidency. We can strongly recommend them as being in every way suitable for consumption in India, as they have been specially brewed of a light gravity to meet the prevailing taste.

READ BROS.

BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... Rs. 17 4 Cash.
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... „ 24 0 „
GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... „ 17 4 „
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... „ 24 0 „

JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.

LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand—
Per case of 4 dozen quarts ..... „ 22 0 „
Per case of 8 dozen pints ..... „ 30 0 „

GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA.

INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... „ 16 8 „
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... „ 22 8 „
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons ..... „ 60 0 „

WILLIAM McEWAN.

INDIA PALE ALE—
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons ..... „ 60 0 „

PILSENER BEER.

FRUSCHOPPEN, our own selection—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... „ 16 8 „
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... „ 22 8 „

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

THE NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR
IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,
BY SPENCER AND Co.,
At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8, per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE
"BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco.
Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes.
Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.
No. 1, 4½ inches long Rs. 3-0 per box
No. 2, 4 „ „ „ 2-12 do.
No. 3, 3½ „ „ (thin) „ 2-8 do.
The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3
or
1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8.
No. 3, Rs. 100.

THE
"Gold Mohur"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 15 per 1,000
3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE
"SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain, *free of all charge to addressee.*
for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 27-4 Net per dozen Quarts
THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. 40 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	„ 36 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	„ 36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	„ 27 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	„ 25 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	„ 25 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	„ 23 4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 28 8
Do. one Shamrock	„ 26 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	„ 25 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It
Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes clear, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physician prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India
Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.
Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, put up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before ou purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1885	£1,479,518
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Fund	£1,850,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,668,612
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on favorable terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Discretion in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere of suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.
Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY, Or any of the Agents in India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL.....	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Bombay Ramblers, Bandstand, 4-30 p.m.
Volunteer Parade, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.
Fancy Bazar, Cathedral Girls' School, 4 to 8-30 p.m.
Fancy Bazar, Baptist Church, Bellasis Road, 3 to 6-30 p.m.
Band, Victoria Gardens, G. I. P. R. Vols., 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Widow O'Brien, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterda :—Darwin (s), from Middlesbro ; and Purulia (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Clive (s), for Madras; Verona (s), London ; Pachumba (s), Coast and Karachi ; Merton Hall (s), Karachi ; Mecca (s), Zanzibar and Mozambique ; and Orion (s), Trieste.

CYCLING.—The Bombay Ramblers run to Coorla this afternoon, starting from the Bandstand at 4-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Roxburgh and s. s. Peshawur entered, and the s. s. Victoria, s. s. Assam, and s. s. Merton Hall left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY: Head Branch.—The daily average attendance at this dispensary for the month of November was 235·50, admissions 2,319, and prevailing diseases, fevers 563 and bowel complaints 437.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 13th November 1886 was 16,560 maunds, and in money Rs. 9,002.

THE HON'BLE KAZI SHAHABUDIN, C.I.E.—The *Anjuman-i-Takwiyat-ul-Islam*, Poona, has resolved to present an address of congratulation to the Hon'ble Kazi Shahabudin on his nomination to the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. A deputation of that body will shortly wait upon him for that purpose.

LECTURE.—Dr. Pestonji Nowroji, G.G.M.C., will deliver a lecture this evening, at half-past three o'clock, in Manekji Sett's Wady, Fort, in behalf of the Society for Promoting Faith in the Zoroastrian Religion and Ceremonies, on "Prayer and Duty." The lecture is open to Parsis.

THE DOSSABHOY HORMASJI CAMA PRIZE.—The Dossabhoy Hormasji Cama Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 200, for the year 1886, for the best English essay on the "Recent Progress in the Microscopic Investigation of Disease," has been awarded to Louis Paul Gomes, B.A., L. M. and S., of the Grant Medical College.

SAILORS' HOME.—The following is the Statement of the number of officers and seamen accommodatedin the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home during the past month :—Officers, 266 ; seamen, 698 ; casual boarders, 13—total 977. The greatest number in the Home during the month was 39, and the least 27. The daily average during the month was 22·56.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, touching the death of a new-born female child found wrapped up in a dirty piece of cotton cloth and lying in a lane opposite the Pork Market at Dhobie Talao on Thursday. From the evidence the coroner's surgeon was unable to state whether the child was born alive or still-born. The jury thereupon returned an open verdict.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played at the Victoria Gardens, by the band of the G. I. P. Railway. Volunteers, commencing at 5-30 p.m. :—

March.....	Jovial and Free .....W. V. Scholes
Overture.....	Amalia .....Auber
Valse	Twilight Shadows .....R. Smith
Selection	Bohemian Girl .....Balfe
Quadrille	Lights of London .....Coote
Mazurka	Azalian .....Faust
Galop.....	Van Haus Zu Hause ...Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

WILFUL TRESPASS.—Tookaram Jagao, a shoemaker, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of wilfully trespassing in the dwelling house of Tai, a married woman, residing at Coombarwada, on Thursday night, without any reasonable excuse. The accused on the night in question entered the house of the complainant while she was asleep. She was aroused by some person touching her head, and raised an alarm. The accused was arrested while trying to escape from the premises, by the woman's father, and handed over to the police. He was fined Rs. 30, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSING HURT.—Goolam Hoosein Esaujee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of causing hurt to Hyatee, woman, on Thursday night, and also of being drunk and disorderly in a public place on the same night. The case for the prosecution was that at about 10 o'clock on Thursday night, the complainant was cooking when the accused came up in a drunken state and took up some of the food. As the complainant would not allow him to take any more, he took up a firebrand from the fireplace and struck her with it, when she raised an alarm and the police came up and arrested him. The accused pleaded not guilty, and stated in defence that he was drunk and did not know what he was doing, but admitted previous convictions. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE MR. SHANAHAN.—The *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, in concluding a notice of this much-regretted gentleman, says :—This rapid chronicle of a life all too orief speaks for itself ; it speaks of the hopes and the possibilities of a bright future ; it speaks of talents of a high order, with a fair field thrown open to them ; but it does not speak of that which is more necessary to success even than talents, and that is character, which is often a stumbling block to great ability, and on the other hand often enables moderate talents to achieve considerable success. In this respect Mr. Shanahan's talents had the advantage of being allied with a character which would have made success easy of attainment to mediocrity. Quiet and unassuming, and of admirable tact, he made no enemies and lost no friends, the number of whom was constantly increased by his genial warm-heartedness. He had a knack of gaining and retaining friends from the time when as a fair-haired pale-faced lad at school he made himself a general favourite by his gentle ways, his sprightliness and his amiability, to the time when, as related in a touching letter which we publish in another column, four Hindu students in the College, where he was Professor, being too late to have a last took at himself, transferred their affection to his deceased sister, by whose corpse they persisted in keeping watch through the night in spite of the presence of the fatal disease that had claimed brother and sister for its victims. It is to us a melancholy pleasure to be able to present our readers with the graphic picture of his death given in the letter of the devoted priest who faithfully and lovingly attended the sufferers, and we cannot but think it will be read with tearful admiration by all, and that the memory of it will be a source of deep consolation to the sorely afflicted family that has thus suddenly felt the heavy hand of Providence. God's ways are inscrutable, and it seems a mercy, as it is designed when standing by the grave of one thus snatched away with tragic suddenness in the freshness and vigour of early manhood, nought remains in the wreck of earthly hopes and promises but grief for the loss of the loved one. But the same faith that nerved and supported the unfaltering mind while the enfeebled frame writhed in the clutches of a resistless adversary, will bid the mourner acknowledge that He who afflicts is an infinitely loving Father.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Verona, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, sailed yesterday for London, with the European mails and the following additional passengers :—

For London.—Mr. Churchill.
For Brindisi.—Captain Gray.
For Aden.—Mr. Counsell.
For Suez.—Baron de Chambrier.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

RESULTS OF THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

THE following candidates were declared to have passed the examination :—

CLASS FIRST.

Govind Kirshna Kale.

CLASS SECOND.

Shrinivas Krishna Bakshi, Hari Sadashiv Belvalkar, Narayan Mahadev Bhadkamkar, Manishankar Ratnaji Bhat, Framji Manakji Cama, Nasarvanji Mancherji Cama, Behramji Sorabji Cama, Jamasetji Phirozeshah Kershaspji Dadachanji, Barjorji Jamshedji Dalal, Shankar Narayan Dange, Edalji Framji Davar, Ramdat Vithoba Desai, Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, Anandshankar Bapubhai Dhruva, Syed Abubakar Syed Hussein El-Edross, Keshavlal Murlidhar Ghodi, Vishnu Balvant Gokhale, Krishnaji Rangarao Jalibai, Krishnalal Mohanlal Javeri, Premchand Avatrai Jhanjiani, Shridhar Ramchandra Joglekar, Krishnaji Ramchandra Kale, Raoji Ramchandra Kale, Chandulal Dayabhai Kankodivala, Kharshedji Ratanshah Kohiyar, Muhammad -bauker, Abdul Karim Lukmani, Hirjibhai Framji Marker, Nasarvanji Edalji Mehta, Ardesir Rastamji Mobedji, Nilkanth Pandurang Patankar, Chotalal Lallubhai Patel, Ratanji Jamshedji Ratnagar, Damodar Moreshvar Sane, Phirozesha Edalji Sanjana, Nilkanth Atmaram Shiveshvarkar, Hormusji Kuvarji Taveria, Dorabji Fardunji Vakil, Framroz Ardesir Vakil, Merbai Ardesir Vakil, Vishnu Narayan Vartak.

PASS.

Yavarhusain Nanabhai Abdulkarim, Hari Krishna Abhyankur, Ramchandra Vishnu Abhyankar, Gajanan Govind Acharya, Vasudev Vithal Ambekar, Hormasji Jamshedji Anklesaria, Dorabji Nasarvanji Bahadurji, Mangesh Krishnay Balsekar, Kavasji Bamanji Bamanbehram, Mauikshah Kavasji Bamji, Hormasji Dinshah Batlivala, Ramchandra Kashinath Bhide, Vasudev Raghunath Bivalkar, Padmanabh Gopil Chandavarkar, Balvant Sitaram Chitnis, Ardesir Edalji Contractor, Anantrai Girdharrai Desai, Champaklal Manilal Desai, Jugalbhai Kallinrai Desai, Khandubhai Bhimbhai Desai, Maganlal Chhotalal Desai, Balvant Babaji Deshpande, Krishnaji Annaji Dodihalkar, Balkrishna Bhaiji Durge, John Joseph Esperance, J. P. Salvadore Fernandez, Anant Ramchandra Gadgil, Shankar Kashinath Gadre, Lakshuman Narsappa Ganla, Satyappa Sankappa Ghali, Shrikrishna Sadashiv Gharpure, Damodar Mahadev Gupte, Shankar Keshav Gupte, Mothabhai Gopinathji Hate, Vinayak Nanabhai Hate, Narayan Ganesh Herlekar, Dalsukhbhai Bhagubhai Javeri, Giduma Avatrai Jhanjiani, Ramchordas Narandas Jivrajiani, Dadabhai Sorabji Joshi, Manirai Trikamrai Joshipura, Vasudev Ganesh Kaduskar, Vishnu Govind Kale, Vishnu Vithal Kamat, Hari Vinayk Kane, Ramchandra Balwant Karandikar, Vasudeva Shridhar Kelkar, Ganesh Shivaram Kelkar, Narayan Dhondeo Kelkar, Gotab Hussein Khambata, Vaman Sakharam Khare, Vaman Lakshuman Kiledar, Balabhai Gatabhai Kirkhabvala, Virupaksha Chivlingappa Kololgi, Ardesir Pestanji Kotval, Bhaskar Ramchandra Kudalkar, Hari Ganesh Kulkarni, Hari Lakshuman Lagu, Nandiram Gianchand Lala, Bhikaji Gopal Lalit, Bapuji Palanji Lalkaka, Kishna Uttamchand Lalvani, Krishna Govind Limaye, Mahadev Narayan Limaye, Narayen Hari Limaye, Vinayak Bapuji Mahajan, Yusafalli Allibhai Mandviwala, Kekobad Behramji Marzban, Girdharlal Harilal Mehta, Jivabhai Bhikabhai Mehta, Marji Kanji Mehta, Motiram Surbha Mehta, Thakor Kapilram Mehta, Sadashiv Narayen Moghe, Rastamji Barjorji Motivala, Rastamji Furdunji Mulla, Sundarrao Shivram Mulgvkar, Madhav Motiram Munshi, Janardan Keshav Nagarkar, Ganpatrao Ramchandra Naik, Lakshuman Balkrisna Naik, Keshav Narayan Namjoshi, Gurunath Gangadharrao Nargund, Prabhakar Govind Narvane, Baji Vishnu Nerurkar, Navanidurai Vajeshankar Oza, Tulsidas Chaturbhuj Oza, Vasudevrai Mahipatrai Oza, Chandravidyanand Shrikrishnanand Pandia, Bhaskar Mahadev Pandit, Dolatram Kashiram Pandit, Govind Mahadev Pandit, Krishnaji Martand Panse, Sadashiv Vinayak Paranjapye, Anant Pandurang Patankar, Pragji Mathurbhai Patel, Shivabhai Motibhai Patel, Balvant Raoji Patel, Krishnarao Baburao Patgavkar, Rastam Barjorji Paymaster, Narayan Khanderao Phadke, Vinayak Sadanandji Pitale, Raghunath Balkrishna Rajadhaykah, Vinayak Vishnu Ranade, Khanderao Sundarrao Ranjit, Krishnaji Sitaram Redkar, Hanmant Goviad Sabnil, Krishnarao Ramchandra Sabnia, Mary Samuel, Madhav Babaji Sant, Jagannath Anant Sapre, Hiralal Dharamdas Saraiya, Moinudin Sayad Hussein, Sayad Fraurоz Shapurji Sethna, Jaffer Shaik, Muhammed Shaik, Mulchand Asharam Shah, Sahebsing Chandosing Shahani, Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Maganlal Laldas Shroff, Navalshankar Nrisingh Shukla, Rastamji Dadabhai Soloina, Ramchandra Ganesh Soman, Manekbai Chunilal Sutaria, Anant Vishveshvar Svadi, Erachshah Jehangier Taleyarkhan, Gopal Ramchandra Tambe, Pranjivan Odhavji Thakar, Vithaldas Gopaldas Tolat, Guddo Makhund Udgatti, Kharshedji Framji Unvala, Burhanudin Abdulla Uraizi, Vishwanath Probhuram Vaidya, Ratnabai Ardesir Vakil, Diogo Jerome Valladares, Vithal Jethabhai Vyas, Subrao Vaikunth Wagu, Bhavanishunkar Subrao Wagle, Dadabhai Mervanji Wadia.

The James Hughling's Prize has been awarded to Ramat Vithoba Desai for passing with the highest numbers of marks in English.

The James Gibbs' Prize for proficiency in Natural Sciences has been awarded to Chandulal Dayabhai Kandodivala.

The Venayakro Jugganath Sunkersoth Sanskrit Scholarship has been awarded to Nilkanth Pauduraog Patankar.

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

253-86—Macfarlane E. and H.—Callanchund Bhaichund and another vs. Bhimji Meghji, —T. H. Pearse.

255-86—Payne, G. and S.—Naronji Dayal and others vs. Jairaj Makanji.—Mulji B. B.

275-86—Chalk and W.—Dhunna Puncharia and others vs. Gowrabai and others.—In person.

286-86—Balk. and B.—Khooshal Hurjewan vs. Merwanji Khurshetji. Wadia and G.

288-86—R. Skipsey.—Mankimbai and others vs. C. A. Turner and others.—Tobin and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

17-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Gangabai vs. Mahomed Ebrahim and another—Macfarlane, E. and H.

23-86—Payne, G. and S. - Gassum Moosa and others vs. Haji Oosman Tatmahomed and others —Craigie, L. and O.

54-86—In person (a pauper)—Malkabai and another vs. David Silliman Pyzarker and another—Payne, G. and S.

41-86—Mirza H. K.—Purshotumdas Roopram vs. Bai Mottibai—Tyabji and D.

136-85 Little, S. F. and N.—Purmanundas Jewundas vs. Dadabhoy Pestouji—Ardesir, H. and D.

324-85 Khunderao M.—Naubhai and others. vs. Fatmabai—Payne, G. and S.

302-84 Macfarlane, E. and H.—Meethumal Dwarkadas and others.—vs. Moolchund Khataumul and others.

82-85 Ardesir, H. and D—Ruttonjee Muncherjee Colah vs. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday.—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

119-86—Ardesir, H. and D.—Chaturbhooj Govurdhun and another vs. Nusserwanji Merwanji and others.—Crawford and B.Panday Part heard.

222-84—Little, S. F. and N.—Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rahman vs. Cassam Haji Mitha and others.—Jefferson, B. and D., T. and R., and W. and G.

327-84—Little, S. F. and N.—Jamsedji Burjorji Bahadurji vs. Ardesir Burjorji Bahadurji and another.—Wadia and G.

85-86—Crawford and B. Suelleman Lukha vs. Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others.—M. and D., J.C.C., P., G. and S., B. and H., B. and K., and Little, S., F. and N.

86-86—Crawford and B.—Sulleman Lukha vs. Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others, M. and D., J.C. C., P. G.and S., B. and H., B. and K., and L.—S. F. and N.

240-86—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Koreji Kessowji and others vs. Nathu Lallji and others. Little, S. F. and N.

256-85—Payne, G. and S.—Hassunbhoy Visram and others vs. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.—Water and R.

287-86—Jefferson, B.and D.—Chunilal Jodhraj vs. The G. I. P. R. Co.—Tobin and R.

DIVINE SERVICES.

2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DECEMBER 5.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 47, 313 and 195.
10-30 a.m.—Litany with plain Celebration and Sermon by the Rev. E. S. Hall.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns 217 and 49.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Garrett.
Anthem.—Sleepers Wake—(St. Paul) Mendelssohn.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m. Thursday.—Usual Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,

CARNAC-ROAD, ESPLANADE, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Pastor.—Rev. John Forgan, Marine Lines.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 55, 317 and 288.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 47, 51 and 25.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 70, 379 and 195.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday school.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer & Sermon. Hymns 66, 337 & 25.
Wednesday, December 8.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Choral Celebration and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Chidren's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for general Church expenses.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. FORT.

9-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
5-30 p.m —Service of Singing.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

GRANT ROAD.

Rev. W. H. Stephens will preach in the Grant Road Methodist Episcopal Church, at 11a.m. Rev. J. E. Scott of U. S. A. will preach at 6 p.m ; Theme of morning sermon : "The Missionary's Commission." Educated natives specially invited.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL, PAREL-ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA).

9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 7, 50 and 320.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 53, 82 and 31.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 111, 106 and 83, 1st tune.
Ps. 111, 1st Chant.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

7 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICES will be held on board the s.s. Worsley Hall, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your frie ds.

HARBOUR.

SERVICE will be held in the Harbour on board the ship Inchcape, at 11 o'clock, in the morning. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. For friends, purposing to attend the Service a launch will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a.m., precisely. All are cordially invited.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd December, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·893
Temperature of the Air	77·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·4
Dew Point	63·4
Relative humidity of Air	60
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of day (read at 2 p.m.)	84·0
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	71·6
General Direction of Wind	N.E. ENE. NNW.
Movements of wind for the day	7 miles.

THE SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY SUIT.

AT the Bombay Appeal Court yesterday, a motion in connection with the partition suit of Jughmohundas Munguldas against Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and two of his sons, came on for argument before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for Sir Munguldas, in support of the motion, which was for a stay of all proceedings in the Commissioner's Court until the disposal of the appeals made in this case to the Privy Council. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Starling said that there were three matters to be considered by the Court. The first was the petition of the plaintiff for leave to make an appeal to the Privy Council, which was presented to the Court on the 8th November. The decree was passed on the 30th April, and the term of applying for leave to file an appeal expired on the 30th October. The plaintiff presented the appeal on the first day the Court sat, and on the 11th November a notice was issued by the Prothonotary, calling upon the respondents to show cause why a certificate should not be granted. The learned counsel asked that the rule *nisi* granted on the 11th November be made absolute, and that the certificate might be granted. The other matter was the petition presented by Sir Munguldas for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. He presented it on the 19th November last, and the learned counsel contended that it was out of time, saying that it ought to have been presented on the 8th November at the latest. The Civil Procedure Code had the words "such applications must ordinarily be made within six months of the date of such decree." The word "ordinarily" meant that where an appellant had no sufficient cause to show for his delay, the period within which the appeal was to be filed was six months. If, however, the Court was of opinion that the applicant had been prevented by any cause beyond his control from presenting the application within the prescribed time, then the Court had power to extend the period and receive the appeal, although presented after that time. The presentation of these petitions was provided for by section 211 of the High Court Rules. Section 5 of the Limitation Act says that any appeal or application for a review of judgment might be admitted after the period of the limitation prescribed when the appellant gave satisfactory reasons to the Court.

The Chief Justice said the word "ordinarily" meant six months, subject to the time being extended under section 5 on a sufficient cause being shown.

Mr. Starling did not think section 5 applied to the Civil Procedure Code. This was not an appeal.

The Chief Justice : Then what is it ?

Mr. Startling said it was an application for leave to appeal. It was not an appeal and, therefore, it could not be admitted after the prescribed time, and the Court could not extend the period under section 5. Counsel believed the petitioners argued that they were within time because no Divisional Court was sitting at the time. It was stated that the Divisional Court exercising appellate jurisdiction from the Original Side was not sitting regularly, and that two or three months might pass before the Court sat to hear appeals from the Original Side. But whenever any such business was to the transacted before the Appeal Court, it was always easy to constitute one. The Chief Justice and Mr. Nanabhai Haridas were sitting on the 8th for the purpose of receiving the plaintiff's petition.

Mr. Inverarity said that the first day the Court sat for hearing appeals after the vacation was last Friday. He was going to contend that the was actually in time in presenting his petition. If, however, it were held that the defendant was not in time, then his best excuse was that his was a cross-appeal. The defendants would not appeal unless the other side did, and they had written over to the plaintiff several times, asking whether they were going to appeal, but they would not tell them. No notice had been given to them that a Divisional Court was going to hear their appeal. But after they came to know of it they told the solicitor, representing Jugmohundas, that under section 211 they had better wait till the Divisional Court met. They then went to the Prothonotary and asked him when the Court was going to sit, and they were told that the Chief Justice would sit on the 19th.

Mr. Starling : If it is held that this explanation sufficiently satisfies the section and the rules, I won't trouble your Lordships any further on that point.

The Chief Justice said that the reason given was quite sufficient for enlarging the period, and asked Mr. Inverarity if he was going to show cause against the rule granted to the other side ?

Mr. Inverarity : No, my Lord.

The Chief Justice : Then you both get your appeals accepted. Now to the next point.

Mr. Starling said that one of the grounds of appeal in the defendants' petition was that the Appellate Court ought to have held that having regard to the custom alleged by the first defendant, the plaintiff was not entitled to partition in the first defendant's lifetime and against his will. Now that point had been utterly abandoned in the appeal, and counsel also submitted that that the Privy Council in the first place, would not hear them on that point.

The Chief Justice : That is for the Privy Council to consider.

Mr. Starling thought the Privy Council would not admit that ground of appeal. But irrespective of that argument, if the other side were allowed to send home the evidence and all the exhibits connected with the evidence on the point of custom, the expenses would be much increased.

The Chief Justice thought the appeal was only allowed on the point of law.

Mr. Inverarity : Your Lordships will see that the prayer is to admit the petition, and to transmit a correct copy of the records as far as is material to the questions herein in dispute. Now the question of custom is one of the matters in dispute herein.

The Chief Justice : Are you going to ask to have all this evidence on custom to be sent home ?

Mr. Inverarity : Most probably not. But I shall contend that the Court has no jurisdiction to limit our grounds of appeal, though I do not think it is at all likely that we shall send home all the evidence as to custom. If, however, we send it, we will do it at our own cost.

Mr. Starling : I only contend that the cost should not fall upon my client.

Mr. Inverarity : At present all your Lordships have got to do is to accept our appeal.

Mr. Justice Bayley believed the question of custom was not argued in that Court.

Mr. Starling said he had brought the matter to their Lordships' notice, because he submitted they ought not to have imposed upon them any liability with regard to the money that would have to be expended. He noticed the matter at that stage, in order that it might not be said hereafter that his side had acquiesced in it. Counsel then proceded to say that the notice issued by Mr. Orr did not contain the words "all the substantial points of law," in it, and asked that these words might be included in it, as provided in the Act.

Mr. Inverarity said that section 596 of the Act did not apply to this case, because it was obvious that this was not a final decree. Therefore their, Lordship might simply certify that this was a fit case for appeal to the Privy Council.

The Chief Justice : Then we will have the certificates drawn up in that form—that this case is one fit for appeal to the Privy Council. Now, we arrive at the real question at issue in this case.

Mr. Inverarity said that Mr. Lang was to move, on behalf of the second and third defendants, for a stay of proceedings in the Commissioner's office, and he (Mr. Inverarity) was to support him on behalf of Sir Munguldas. Mr. Lang was not there, and their Lordships might take it as a joint motion of all the three defendants. He made his application entirely on the ground that a monstrous waste of time and expense would be incurred if the motion were not granted. Moreover, that plaintiff could not insist upon going on with the proceedings which he himself said were entirely erroneous, and which he had filed an appeal for the purpose of altering. It was not that his (Mr. Inverarity's) client was the only appellant, but the plaintiff too had appealed stating that particular terms of the decree were quite erroneous. Therefore, he could not insist upon going on with the proceedings in the Commissioner's Court, pending the result of the appeals.

Mr. Justice Bayley : You say the money will be entirely thrown away ?

Mr. Inverarity : Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Starling said that with the view of shortening matters he might say that if his client received certain information from England as to the opinions asked for, the appeal would not be proceeded with. There were still some six weeks within which security for the costs of the appeal was to be given ; and he might, therefore, suggest that the motion should stand over for that period.

Mr. Inverarity : We have no objection to that course being adopted. We file our appeal, only because they have filed theirs.

Mr. Starling : We have only put our appeal on record, in order that we may be within time.

Mr. Inverarity : Well, if you withdraw your appeal now, we will withdraw ours.

Mr. Justice Bayley : You want to have *quid pro quo ?*

Mr. Starling : We cannot do that.

The Chief Justice : Well, then until this matter of sending the appeal, is decided, all proceedings in the Commissioner's office should stay.

Mr. Starling : Your Lordships surely won't stay the taxation of costs. If your Lordships say all proceedings should stop, it would include that too. All that we ask for is for a stay of all proceedings in the Commissioner's office.

The Chief Justice : And we mean nothing more than that. Then the motion is to stand over till the first Appeal Court day after the vacation, all proceedings in the Commissionner's office to stay in the meanwhile.

Mr. Inverarity : I ask my friend to give us notice, as soon as he can, whether he intends to make the appeal or not. If he does that, it may save us the cost of providing security for the cost of our appeal, because if he does appeal, we won't.

Mr. Starling : We cannot fix any definite time at present. But we will let you know, as soon as we can.

Mr. Inverarity : In that case your Lordships will give us a week to lodge our security for the appeal, after we have heard from them whether they intend to appeal or not.

Mr. Starling : We would be quite willing to agree to this.

The motion was then adjourned to the first Appeal Court day after the vacation.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasitic or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath, leaving all unpleasant odour arising from tobacco, fetid or tainted breath, &c., entirely annihilated. Sold by all chemists throughout the Western Hemisphere. Price 1s. 6d. per bottle. Depot, 324, Oxford-street, London.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 2.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

THE HINDOO LAW OF MARRIAGE.

KUSHALCHUND LALCHUND *vs.* BAI MANI AND ANOTHER.

THEIR LORDSHIPS delivered judgment in the case to-day, in which the plaintiff filed an appeal from a decision of Mr. Hammick, District Judge of Surat, who held that the marriage of Jadav, daughter of the plaintiff and defendant, should be upheld although celebrated without the father's consent. The Hon. Mr. Telang and Mr. Shantaram Narayn appeared for the plaintiff and appellant ; and Mr. Ganput Sadashiv Rao and Mr. Gokaldas Parakh for the defendants and respondents, that is the mother and the son-in-law.

The Chief Justice said :—This appeal raises a question of some importance to the Hindu community. The plaintiff instituted this suit against his wife Bai Mani, to recover possession of his minor daughters Jadav and Manki, and on 23rd October 1883 applied to the Court for an injunction restraining the defendant from giving Jadav in marriage to one Shivlal. The Court ordered the injunction to issue, but the marriage was nevertheless celebrated by the mother on 15th November 1883. The plaint was then amended by adding a prayer that the marriage so celebrated should be declared null and void on the ground that Jadav had been given in marriage by her mother without the consent of her father, the plaintiff. The Subordinate Judge held that this circumstance, which he found proved, rendered the marriage null and void. The District Judge, on the contrary, held that under the circumstances, the father had forfeited his right to give his daughter in marriage, but that in any case the marriage having been celebrated, could not be annulled. The parties are Jains by religion of the Ladva Shrimalli Shravak caste, and it was not disputed that the proper form of marriage, according to the usage of the caste, is the Brahma form which consists in the solemn gift of the bride by one of her relations to the selected bridegroom with the proper religious ceremonies, nor was it contended that the Hindu Law of marriage which, as Dr. Bannerjee observes in his Tagore Lectures, p. 259, "does not differ among Jains from the ordinary Hindu law except in minor details," was not applicable in the present case owing to any particular custom or usage of the caste. Marriage according to the Hindu Law books is a strictly religious institution, the only Sanskara or sacrament which can be performed for a woman, and by long established custom the religious rites which constitute the celebratio of marriage are deemed complete by the Saiapadi (or walking of the seven steps by the bride and bridegroom. As the marriage of girls before arriving at puberty was strictly enjoined by the Smriti, it became necessary that some member of the family should be appointed to discharge the duty of betrothing the girl at the proper age and giving her away on the celebration of marriage ; and we find accordingly in Yajnavalkya, Vishnu, and Narada rules on the subject of guardianship over a maiden for the purpose of marriage which, it is admitted, are the foundation of the modern law. These rules agree in assigning to the father the first place and to the mother a place after all the male relations in the paternal line ; and, indeed, in the two latter authorities after those also in the maternal line. These rules have been construed by the late Supreme Court, the Sadar Adalat, and the present High Court, and by the Civil Courts in several cases to be found in the reports, and also enforced according to such construction before the actual marriage had taken place, and the question between the parties was solely as to who was entitled to betrothe the girl. We may refer to ex parte *Javaki Prasad* (Boulnois' Reports, Vol. 2, p. 28) ; *Nandlal vs. Tapidas* (1 Borr.16) ; *Ramasvamy Pillay vs. Annammal Ummal* (4 Mad. H. C. R. 337). But the actual question which now presents itself for decision has, so far as we are aware, only come before the Civil Courts on two occasions, and was then decided in the negative. In *Bai Rulyat vs. Jeychund* (Bellassis Reports, p. 43) where the marriage had been solemnized by the mother without the consent of the father, the question as to the legality of the marriage was referred to the Shastris of Surat as well as to those of the Sadar Adalat, and upon their exposition of the law, the Court held that the marriage having been duly solemnized could not be annulled. And again in *Modhoosoodha Mookerji vs. Judab Chunder* (3 W. R. 194) the Court held that the marriage could not be dissolved on the special circumstances of the case, but also expressed the opinion that in no case could it be annulled, having been duly celebrated ; and such is stated to be law in Mayne's Hindu Law, and also in Dr. Bannerjee's Tagore Lectures on Marriage, although the latter writer suggests that although the want of the guardian's consent would not necessarily invalidate marriage otherwise legally valid, the guardian might for any sufficient reason affecting the propriety of such marriage obtain a declaration that it is void. Lastly in Steele on the Law and Custom of Hindu Castes, p. 30, which is based on the answer of the Poona College that a marriage concluded without consent of parents is not void, if the prescribed ceremonies are performed, for which they refer to the Nirnaya Sindhu, a work which, as the learned Judges of West of Bulnier say, is highly esteemed in Western India, especially among the Mahrattas, in deciding questions about religous ceremonies and rights." Such is the state of the authorities. If we turn to the texts themselves which provide for the succession of persons upon whom the right devolves of marrying the maiden, we find that they are directory rather than mandatory in their tone and contain no expression from which the invalidity of the marriage can be inferred as the consequence of a departure from the letter of these provisions. In the text of Yajnavalkya, which is to be found in 2 Strange's H. L., p. 28, the relations are enunciated "as the proper persons to give away a damsel, the latter respecting on failure of the proceeding." In Colebrooke's Digest, B.K. 52 chap. sec. 135, the same text is given in the following terms : "In the disposal of a girl, the father, paternal grandfather, brother and kinsmen, and the natural mother shall be consulted in the order herein specified. On the death of the first, the right of giving away the damsel devolves on each of the others successively." In the texts of Vishnu and Narada, the persons mentioned are declared to be entitled in order of succession to perform the ceremony. It is true that, as Dr. Bannerjee says at p. 45 of his Tagore Lectures, the bride may, owing to her tender years at which she is married, be regarded by Hindu Law more as the subject of gifts than as a party to the transaction, but it is plain from the strong disapproval by the Smriti writers of the Asura form of marriage in which the daughter is sold for a price to the bridegroom, that whatever may have been the view of marriage in the earliest times before Brahminical influence had fully asserted their supremacy, the present theory of marriage according to the Brahma form at any rate repudiates all idea of property by the relations in the damsel, and assumes that they act as her guardians in the discharge of the sacred duty of marrying her, before she arrives at puberty, to one who satisfies the conditions mentioned in the sacred texts. The decision in *Ramasvamy Pillay vs. Annumal Ummal* (4 Mad. H.C.R. 339) illustrates this view. There the Court allowed the mother to have a voice in the betrothment of her daughter notwithstanding the claim asserted by the brother of her deceased husband to the exclusive right to give the girl in marriage.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 3.

THE weekly return of the Bank of England as published by Reuter shows a decline of 1 per cent. in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities, but the position is still strong, and in no way indicative of dearer money. Consols in London were ⅛ higher at 100⅝, and French Rentes in Paris have also improved, showing that on neither side are the present diplomatic exchanges regarded with the slightest anxiety. Notwithstanding a fall in Bar Silver to 45d. per oz., Rupee Paper is quoted ⅜ higher from London at £71¼ for 4 and 73⅜ for 4½ per cent.

In the Produce markets in London we note an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Coffee, Mid-Plantation being now quoted at 80s. Wheat in London is said to be firm with an advance of 3d. per quarter in No. 2 Club.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed with a steadier tone, the sales reaching 12,000 bales, comprising 1,000 Surats. Spot quotations exhibit no change whatever, but Americans to arrive are 1-32d. dearer in near and 1-64d. in distant positions. From New York Futures come 6 points dearer, at 9·01 cents. for April delivery. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1886	1885	1884
Tuesday's Receipts	35,000	34,000	40,000
Six days do.	225,000	199,000	216,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,653,000	2,618,000	2,709,000

The market opened here with a very firm feeling, sellers asking an advance of Rs. 2 per candy all round, shippers, however, have not been keen operators, and in the actual business we have heard of have not paid more than one rupee above yesterday's rates. In Bengals not even that advance can be quoted, the large stocks on the green for so early in the season rendering holders very willing sellers. Good Broach for March has changed hands to some extent at Rs. 207, but transactions in other kinds have been few. Quotations are :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals, ready.....	Rs. 143-4	Rs. 149	Rs. 162
Broach	„ 207-8		
Dholleras	„ 178	„ 184	„ 192

WHEAT has been in strong request to-day, and a large business has been done both in near stuff and new crop for future delivery at an advance of, in most cases, one anna per cwt. Current prices are as follows :—

	Old.	New.
Fine Peasy.....	Rs. 4 6 6	
No. 1 do.....	„ 4 5 6	Rs. 4 5 0
No. 1 Club Delhi..	„ 4 2 6	„ 4 3 0
Red Ahmedabad...	„ 4 2 6	„ 4 1 0
Hard Red	„ 3 14 0	„ 3 12 0

SEEDS are quiet all round without change in values.

The Receipt of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton.....	3,144 bales.
Wheat.....	82,676 cwt.
Linseed.....	4,247 „
Rapeseed.....	3,936 „
Gingelly seed ...	12,505 „

FREIGHTS have been a shade more active to-day, owing doubtless to the increased business passing in Wheat. The s.s. Prince Llewellyn is reported to have been fixed for Trieste and Venice at £1-8-9, payable here, the St. Oswald at 18s. for one port, 18s. 9d. for two ports in the Mediterranean. For Hull engagements have been made at 18s. 6d. for December, 6d. for January loading.

EXCHANGE :—The drop in the price of Bar Silver in London to 45d. per of, had at the outset a very depressing effect on the market, which for a time was most irregular. As people, however, began to look at it more quietly the fact that Silver after all did not lay down at less than 1s. 5 9-32d. began to be appreciated, and as there was at the same time a fair amount of private paper offering, and almost no enquiry for Bank Bills, a firmer tone supervened. Credits, which were quoted nominally in the morning at 1s. 5 17-32d., were sold to some extent at 1s. 5 9-16d., and later in the day could not be placed at that price. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5⅝d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 11-32d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 7-16d.	„
Credits „	1s. 5 19-32d.	„
France „	1 33¾d. to 1 36	„

The decline in the value of Silver, it is evident, has not induced large purchases for this side, the shipments of the week advised by Reuter being only £10,000 for Bombay and £20,000 for Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT PAPER although quiet has been pretty steady, and a moderate business has been done at Rs. 97 11-16 for Fours. We quote Fours, and a half at Rs. 101¼ to ⅜ but quite nominal.

SHARES are dull for Spinning and Weaving. Oriental, People of India and Queen are all Rs. 5 lower. Press property on the other hand is firm. Mofussils have improved to Rs. 412½, and Berars to Rs. 515. Bombay-Burma Trading have receded to Rs. 2,675, Bombay Ice Co. have improved to Rs. 120, Kemp and Co. are weaker rather, at Rs. 350.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	727½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	15,000	100	1	6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. (3 Corporation).....	40,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India.....	37,500	250		5 pct.	112xd

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	--	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Pacific Fire & Marine Co	200	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. 5 per cent. Stock	£100	–	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	£100	–	–	£146½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Karachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bharat Co.	220	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	415xd.
Brady's Cawnpore P. Co.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	137½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	645
Dhuliá P. & G. Co. ..	0	300	300	Rs. 17	120
Empress Mills Co. ...	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,500
Hemraj Press Co.	150	8,000	8,500	Rs. 60	1,700
Hingan Press Co.	200	500	500	Rs. 30	585
Hughes & Sabapathy Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	460
Khandesh Cotton Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 15	400
Kherwar Mantfc. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	210
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	93
Oriental Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 55	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	600	600	Rs. 60	515
New Dhulia Press Co.	4,000	125	125	..	117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	405xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellasis)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	550
Sind & Punjaab Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 123	1200xd
Swadeshi Press Co. ...	300	500	500	Rs. 25	580
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	104
Alfred Manfg. Co. ...	1,000	500	500	..	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	633
Bailey S. & W. Co., Ld.	971	500	all	Rs. 22½	620
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	390
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	880
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld. ..	2,750	300	300	..	155
Central India S. & W. Company	2,000	500	500	Rs. 25	760
New Jeanes	2,000	125	..	Rs. 125	175
Chinoy Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	720	Rs. 124	665
Connaught Mills	940	1,000	500	Rs. 25	610
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	627
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	905
Dharamsey S. & W. Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co. ..	1,500	500	500	Rs. 20	625
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	993
Gordon Mills	1,000	500	500	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	90
Hinganghat Mill Co'ld	700	5 0	all	97½ p.a.	650
Hyderabad Spinning Co	700	50	50	Rs. 2	80
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg. Co. Ld.	565	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,200
James Greaves Mills,	100	250	1,000	Rs. 25	610
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jowraj Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	600	Rs. 45	1,120
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	800
Khatao Mackenzie ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	835
Lecodd S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	2,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	118
Madras United	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,800
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Manockjee Petit Mills	4,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,000
Mazagon Spinning Co	6,000	250	250	..	185
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,465
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	410
Nalgonda Cotton Spinning Co., Ld. ..	1,000	1,000	100	..	67½
Narayan Dhotoo Mills	800	1,000	1,000	..	800xd
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	950
Oriental	5,735	925	525	Rs. 15	560
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	140
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	1,000	500	..	85
Queen Spinning Co. ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	880
Rajpore	841	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	900
Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	1,270
Shamsunder Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,715	500	500	Rs. 17½	350
Shoiapore Mills	676	1,000	1,000	Rs. 85	1,375
Social Union	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	630
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	335
Southern Mahratta Co., Ld.	1,313	360	360	..	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	455
Western India S. & W. Company	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	790
Currimbhoy Ebrahim Ld.	..	1,0	..	..	785

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BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

INGLIS—WADDINGTON—December 1, at Ahmednuggur, Captain T. D. Inglis, R. A., to Grace Mabel, daughter of George Waddington, Bombay C. S.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACDONALD—November 28, at Fatehgarh, Mrs'l Macdonald, wife of Commissariat Sergeant Macdonald, of a daughter.

MOSS—November 22, at Mussoorie, the wife of Mr F Moss, of a son.

RICKIE—November 27, at Lahore, the wife of J Rickie of a daughter.

SAWYER—November 21, at Simla, the wife of Major H A Sawyer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BORTHWICK—EVATT—November 24, at Dera Ismai Khan, by the Revd W Thwaits Edward Gordon Stuart Borthwick Esq. son of the late Captain T Borthwick Commissary of Ordnance, to Mary Margaret, daughter of C A Evatt, Commander, steamer "Chenaub," and granddaughter of the late Evelyn J Evatt, Esq. M D, Mont Louise, County Monaghan, Ireland.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1886.

THE question of Imperial Federation has been so fully discussed in London that there is only one exception to the general proposition that the less that is said about it for some time to come the better the prospects of the movement will be. The exception may be drawn in favour of eminent colonists who, while in England, think it worth while to acquaint public opinion at home with the wishes of the colonies in regard to the subject. The home contingent of federationists is, as we are often reminded, strong enough and eloquent enough. There is enough "federating" energy and inventiveness in London to provide an Imperial constitution a day for every day in the year, or to supply papers on the subject for a nightly meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute. But this is just what the shrewder leaders in the movement do not want. They require no more speeches, no more public meetings, except so far as these speeches and meetings embody Colonial and Imperial and not exclusively English opinion. The one thing to be avoided, if their endeavour is to make way, is an attempt, or anything that may seem to others to be an attempt, to persuade the colonies into federation for the colonies' good. So conscious are they of this that it would be easy to point to eminent statesmen who have identified themselves with this project, not so much that they may strengthen the forces at work on its behalf in England, as that they may restrain the ill-regulated enthusiasm of the over-zealous, and that so they may make sure that this scheme shall never be forced upon any whom it is hoped to make parties to it. The one thing to be avoided is the word or act at home which shall make the colonists suspect that England is over-anxious to bring her colonies into federal relationship with her and with each other. They will fear us when we "bring gifts;" they will thank us and value the gifts when these latter are such as they have confidently asked for and as we have conceded to them with a deliberate consciousness of their relation to the common interest of the Empire. The appropriate attitude of Federationists at home just now is that of watchful expectation. They have not to convert the colonies, but to endeavour to co-operate with them—not to persuade the Graham Berrys and the McIlwraiths and the Services to bring the colonies into closer partnership with the mother country, but to wait for them to become increasingly persuaded that the colonies can derive something to their advantage from a principle which has been already so adequately elaborated on English platforms. For the movement is making way in Colonial opinion, and will continue to make way if English sympathizers with it will refrain from a too eager endeavour to push it forward. Sir Graham Berry's address at the Royal Colonial Institute last month supplied a sufficient indication of the spontaneity of a movement in the Colonies towards certain definite purposes of common action for the promotion of a common interest. But if ever the element of spontaneity disappear its place cannot be filled by the eloquence of enthusiasts in England, even though they may have at their side a dozen Abbé Sieyes, ready to provide them at a moment's notice with as many constitutions and bases of union as there are colonies in the Empire.

There was nothing in Sir Graham Berry's address more powerfully discouraging to any endeavour to hurry forward the work of federation than his assertion that just in proportion as the Colonial Office had receded from the position of directing the course of events in the colonies, so had the relations of the Colonies with the Empire improved, and the sentiment of loyalty and attachment to the Crown become intensified. It is to be hoped that in the communications which the Home Government have lately made to the Colonial authorities on the subject of drawing more closely together the bonds of Imperial unity this fact has not been lost sight of. The colonists have almost fallen into the habit of looking with distrust upon the judgments of the Colonial Office at home. As Sir Graham Berry puts it, the official mind, when placed at a distance, is unable to realize promptly and correctly the various circumstances affecting the progress, happiness, and convenience of settled communities. The Home Government was slow to put itself in sympathy with the just prejudices of the Australian colonies in the matter of the transportation of convicts; at a more recent period it has failed to appreciate as it might have done the grievance of colonists who objected to give hospitality to as much of the scoundrelism of France as could escape from New Caledonia. Sir Graham Berry's candour upon these matters may be discouraging to Downing Street; but it should guard statesmen and Imperial Federationists at home against pressing their gifts too eagerly upon communities that have become suspicious of policies imported from England. Left to themselves the colonies will formulate their claims and make their offers in their own way. It is much better that they should approach the mother country, as the Premier of Victoria has done, with an acknowledgment that they have responsibilities in the Empire as well as rights, than that they should be reminded of the fact by other people. And in truth they are doing not a little to translate the acknowledgment into practice. Victoria, which has spent £1,100,000 in defence in ten years, and is now spending at the rate of a quarter of a million a year, is not likely to favour a one-sided compact with the mother country. This, however, is but the beginning of the work of self-defence upon which the Australasian colonies have entered. It has yet to be seen whether they will agree in the larger enterprise of establishing a federal fleet for the defence of the whole of the continent and its outlying ports. If Colonial federation fails Imperial federation will still be far off. Sir Graham Berry speaks hopefully about the prospects of this preliminary project, and he thinks that the Parliaments of the various colonies will agree to it. If they do they will confound all doubters in Imperal federation and will supply the enemies of the Empire with an impressive spectacle. But this is still a matter of speculation. The Australasian colonies have still in their midst many obstacles to local unity, and until these are removed we shall not be within measurable distance of that wider partnership to which we are accustomed to give the name of Imperial Federation. The Victorian Premier looks to local federation as preliminary to the more important federation that is to include the whole of the British Empire. So it must be, and doubtless when Sir Graham Berry returns to Melbourne he will find means for helping forward the work.

The Australian colonies, so far as Sir Graham Berry may be accepted as their spokesman, have however done more than make large promises to the Empire. They offer to complete their own defences, they offer to provide a colonial fleet which in the day of conflict will relieve the English Navy of distant duty. But they make the offer conditionally, and the conditions which they impose constitute the *crux* of the whole problem. "The Australasian colonies," said Sir Graham Berry, "had now, and would have in the future, outside relations with other countries, and in all probability would make demands upon the diplomacy of the mother country which it might be difficult to respond to with that decision and earnestness which the nearer interest of the colonies would expect, and the exercise of which alone could be successful." In other words, the diplomacy of England, the mechanism of the Foreign Office, and so forth, are too old-fashioned, too slow in their movements, and not quite far-reaching enough for the needs of rising communities whose interests are scattered amongst the isles of the sea. In this of course we trace the bitter memories of Lord Derby's and Lord Granville's magnificent ignorance of all that the Germans were doing or preparing to do in New Guinea, and of his equally magnificent blundering about Angra Pequena. We may forgive the colonies if they are distrustful of a diplomacy of that sort. But is Lord Salisbury, who has taken such commendable pains to ascertain what they mean by Imperial Federation, prepared to make so abrupt a departure from traditional methods as to give them the chance of doing well what the Colonial Office and the Foreign Office between them have done very badly? Nor do the colonial claims end here. There is a passage in Sir Graham Berry's speech which seems to promise that the admission of the colonies into federation will exercise a new and restraining influence upon our foreign policy. "Australians," he said, "failed to see the overwhelming importance of keeping Russia out of Bulgaria or Greece from acquiring some additional territory, while the vital interests of British subjects were passed by as only of slight importance. He ventured to think it would be necessary to review the traditional foreign policy of England with the object of placing it upon some intelligible basis that should exclude all interference with the policy or progress of other peoples, and at the same time asserting that the Empire as a whole should be effectively protected from injury or insults." So that a movement which had its origin, so far as England is concerned, in a spirit akin to Chauvinism promises to lead to "a review of the traditional foreign policy of England" in a precisely opposite direction. There may be an untold blessing in this; but it reminds us that the colonists will insist on being admitted as partners in council if they are to be partners in defence. Will the one partnership work as easily as the other?

THE formation, at Mandalay, of a battery of Gardner machine guns is almost the first instance of the regular embodiment of this arm in the British army. The two Gatlings that were worked in the Khyber Pass could hardly be dignified by the name of a battery, while the machine guns at Ulundi were, although very useful, in an experimental stage as far as their employment in war was concerned. The Khyber Gatlings were frequently out of action for want of ammunition, as only one drum or hopper per gun was given, and, consequently, when that one hopper was emptied, it had to be removed and refilled with cartridges, during which time the fire of the gun had to cease. The Gatlings in Egypt jammed, as must necessarily happen when a machine gun is not automatic (and the "Maxim" is the only automatic gun), but the Gardners are not so liable to this defect and are a considerable improvement on the Gatling, as it is naturally easier to find a clear line of fire for two barrels than for a dozen. But it must not be imagined, from the fact that these guns are to be formed into a battery, that they are to be used collectively, for that would spoil their usefulness to a great extent in such wild jungle fighting as is met with in Burma. Used *en masse* they could only accompany a single column, and even then probably would not do so effectively, as the thickness of the bush prevents any large number of the enemy being visible. The usefulness of machine guns can hardly be overestimated, as the chances of falling into an ambush in such close country are considerable, and their quick spray is most effective in keeping back the rush of an enemy. The battery will in all probability be split up and one gun sent with each of four different columns, as the usefulness of the weapons moved thereby be greatly increased. One great mistake has been made in this matter as far as we can see, and that is that the formation of the guns into a battery under an artillery officer declares it to be an artillery weapon. But the machine gun is, and must ever be, exclusively an infantry arm. The guns would have been much better utilized had they been attached to different regiments, and placed at the disposal of the officers in command of important posts. There has been a long-standing rivalry between the artillery and infantry as to who should have the control of the machine guns, and the gunners' claim has always been stoutly denied. A Gardner is, strictly speaking, a repeating rifle, and it can, in no sense, be called a gun. It is true that it is mounted on a small carriage, like a gun carriage, instead of being on a tripod, as it ought to be, for jungle service, but this is a fault in construction and not essential to the weapon. Besides, the mere fact that it travels on wheels is not sufficient to decide its arm of the service. The Gardner in Burma would be far more effective under infantry control, for the commander of any important system of posts, having to send out numerous flying expeditions, could attach a gun to any column he thought might require strengthening; whereas, with a battery at head-quarters, the guns will be under the control of the central authority only, and will be sent out by him for use on particular expeditions. He may have a better idea of the nature of the operations as a whole than any of the local commanders, but he cannot tell so well, or so quickly, the immediate necessities of the service which crop up from moment to moment, and need prompt action if they are to be effectually disposed of. Even with a perfect telegraph service, the guns could not be sent out so quickly from one centre as they could be from a number of local stations, and promptitude is the essence of effective action in Burma. The local commander, say at Bhamo, or Shwebo, receives intelligence that a raid has been committed in a certain district, and that a column must be sent out at once to punish the enemy. Under the present circumstances, he has to telegraph to Mandalay for Gardners, if he thinks the expedition requires them, and either to delay the column till the guns come up, and thereby risk being too late, or to let the expedition start without them. If they were under his control, he could either send one out at once with the column, or, as might sometimes be more advisable, send out nearly the whole of his infantry, keeping the machine gun and a very few men to defend the head-quarter stockade. The utility of these guns in the defence of stockades or redoubts of the description used in Burma can hardly be over-estimated. A single gun would enable half-a-dozen men to be as powerful for defence as a company of infantry, and as these jungle forts generally only have one open approach the concentrated fire would be employed in the most effective way. If the Gardners are only mounted on tripods and moved by mule transport instead of being dragged on wheels as at present, and if they are handed over to the local commanders for employment with infantry, their sphere of usefulness will be trebled.

THE expedition which is about to set out for the relief of Emin Bey has an eminently worthy purpose in view. Emin Bey being an officer of really chivalrous devotion to duty, and in that respect a scarcely less noteworthy character than Gordon himself. It would indeed be easy to establish a parallel between the two men, and certainly in self-sacrifice the less known of the two is little behind the man who perished at Khartoum. He has been isolated more completely and for a much longer period than Gordon was, for in a letter from him of the last day of last year which recently reached England, he wrote that he had received no news of any kind from the north since April 1883, though he had heard rumours from some of the Soudanese rebels that Khartoum fell in January 1885 and that Gordon had been killed. In this same letter he complained bitterly of his desertion by the Egyptian Government, who had left him and his force in the Equatorial Soudan, disappointing their hopes that relief would come to them. He has been almost forgotten since then, and it seems difficult to realize, now that Gordon is dead and Khartoum is in the hands of the new Mahdi, and the Soudan rebellion is, so far as we are concerned, a closed question, that a loyal and faithful soldier remains, with three thousand Egyptians, faithful though forgotten at the post of duty. Emin Bey seems to regard himself as pledged, not so much to the Government which he thinks has deserted him, as to the faithful few and their women and children who are confided to his care. There is an unselfish heroism in his resolve :—"If the Soudan has been evacuated I shall take the whole of the people towards the South. I shall then send the whole of the Egyptian and Khartoum officials, via Uganda or Karagwa, to Zanzibar, but shall remain myself with my black troops, at Kabraga's until the Government inform me as to their wishes, and until I know that the people committed to my care are in safety." Gordon himself could have made no nobler resolve, and it is not astonishing that Emin Bey's devotion has excited sufficient admiration to enlist the help of a number of private individuals who are going to his rescue. It gives some idea of the immense area over which the Egyptians have endeavoured to rule that the relief expedition will set out not by the Nile or even from Suakim, but from as far south as the Zanzibar territory. Mr. Stanley will most likely accompany it, and no one would be more likely to bring it to a successful termination.

TIGER-KILLING IN GUJERAT.

THE following notes of a recent adventure in Gujerat will be read with interest :—

"28th Nov. 1886. Was out snipe shooting. Police sepoy came from city fou dar saying a tiger was lying in a jowari field close by. Tiger had killed or severely wounded a woman who was drawing water from a well that morning at a village four miles distant from where he was now lying. Another report said he had also mauled two Dhers. I immediately returned home, and taking rifle and smoothbore proceeded to the place. Found that tiger was lying in a small patch of jowari in the midle of an absolutely bare plain. Gave directions to the beaters and sepoys not on any account to go into the field, but to stand at the edge and throw stones and earth, and make the usual noise by tom-tomming and shouting. But the men went in, headed by two sepoys named Rasool Khan and Imam-ud-din. The former seeing the tiger crouching fired at him and missed. Immediately the tiger was on him, and after mauling him about the head, left him for Imam-ud-din, whom he treated in like manner. A plucky villager hit him over the head with a hay-fork, and the tiger turned and trotted slowly out of the field, affording the Assistant Superintendent of Police an easy shot, which told well, the tiger on receiving it standing still for an instant. On getting the second bullet from the same rifle, he sat down and then fell; but getting up immediately, the Assistant Superintendent of Police ran up towards him, and put in two more balls, one striking him in the head and smashing up his lower jaw. He then fell to rise no more and received several bullets from different guns, none of which were then necessary.

The tiger's measurements in the flesh are as follows:—

Length from nose to root of tail ...	5 ft. 6 in.
Length of tail	3 ft.
Height at croup	2 ft. 7 in.
Do. shoulder	2 ft. 4 in.
Girth of neck	3 ft. 3 in.
Do. chest	3 ft. 10½ in.
Do. forearm	1 ft. 6 in.
Do. head	2 ft. 6 in.
From nose to occiput	1 ft. 3 in.

AN ITALIAN SAVANT'S TOUR IN INDIA.—*VII.*

BY COUNT ANGELO DE GUBERNATIS.

DAMAUN—SURAT—THE TIGER KILLING COLLECTOR—HUNTING STORIES—BROACH.

ON arriving in the afternoon at Damaun Road station, I was met by a soldier, who handed me a letter from Mons. Victorina de Mello, a leading inhabitant of the colony, inviting me to stay with him while I was in Damaun. I did the journey in a palanquin. Mr. de Mello, with his son-in-law, and the engineer Mr. Mendes, awaited me at Mr. de Mello's door. From his house I proceeded to the Governor's residence, a noisy band of music preceding me. On the other side of the river, a Secretary to Government awaited me, and accompanied me to the Governor's house. The Governor is Mr. Albert Morales de Carvalho, a man of ancient and noble family, who has the rank and the emoluments of a cavalry major. It was in order to obtain this rank that he was obliged to accept for three years the government of Damaun, which he regarded as a species of punishment, the place being very unhealthy. Nevertheless, the Governor has watched carefully over the interests of the people. Damaun was formerly a city with a population of 200,000, and it still retains in its churches some vestige of its past greatness. At the present day the district is fairly fertile. It has a population of only 50,000, of whom 5,000 are Indo-Portuguese, the remainder being for the most part Hindoos. The Governor pays special attention to the interests of the Hindoos, amongst whom he is very popular. On his birthday the town kept high holiday; and an address bearing numerous signatures was presented to him. When Mr. de Carvalho arrived at Damaun, he found many abuses and a complete absence of discipline amongst the officials. With a little rigour he restored discipline. As an instance of his firmness, I heard that he one day seized an official by the collar and personally conducted him to prison, subsequently sending him to Diu, in other days one of the glories of Portugal, but now a place of banishment. The employés of the Government have, therefore, little affection for him.

The Governor did his best to entertain me, regretting that through want of means he was not able to do more. He has an annual salary of Rs. 2,500, with residence and servants, but without any allowance for the expenses of entertainment. The Portuguese Government cares little for maintaining its *prestige* in Damaun. It suffices for it to draw its rent from the place, with which it meets the extraordinary expenses of the province of Goa. If the administration of Damaun were allowed to spend in Damaun even half the revenues of the territory, it might do a good deal to restore the honour of the Portuguese name in India. But the Governor knows well what indifference prevails at Lisbon in regard to the place, and foresees that, sooner or later, this portion of the ancient Portuguese dominion must pass to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, DEC. 2, EVENING.

M. Waddington is urging Lord Iddesleigh to give definite pledges regarding the evacuation of Egypt by the British forces, and is also urging the Internationalisation of the Suez Canal. The communications that are passing between the two Governments are being made in a perfectly amicable spirit.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

Russia and Turkey are jointly concerting with the Powers for a settlement of the Bulgarian question.

A RELIEF EXPEDITION.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

A private relief expedition will shortly start to secure the deliverance of Emin Bey (Schnitzler), a German who, with 3,000 Egyptians, is still holding out for the Egyptian Government at Wady Ly, forty miles south of Gondokoroo in the Soudan.

The expedition—which will not be of a military character—will be commanded by Mr. Henry M. Stanley, the Chief of the Congo State, or Mr. Johnston, the Central African Explorer.

Both the British and the Egyptian Governments will support it.

SCOTCH AUTONOMY.

Mr. Morley, speaking at Edinburgh yesterday, favoured the extension of local self-government to Scotland, though the concession of an autonomous Parliament for that country would, he said, be impossible.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

A monster Review will be held at Aldershot in June next in celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee.

THE VICEROY AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DEC. 3.

To the Town Municipality's address at Bangalore, his Excellency the Viceroy replied as follows:—"I beg to return my hearty thanks for the friendly welcome. It was indeed a great pleasure to me to postpone for another ten years the payment of the enhanced subsidy by the Mysore State. Although such a fact is not generally recognised, I can assure you that it is always far better satisfaction for the Government to act in this liberal manner whenever it can do so with a clear conscience. Retrenchment and reduction are liable to impair the efficiency of the administration by paralyzing the developing agency of the State, but when it is evident this danger is the least of two evils, we are bound to accept it. I can only hope that more auspicious circumstances, and the natural expansion of your resources, which cannot fail to follow upon improved methods of cultivation, will eventually shed a rosier tinge upon your financial position."

To the Town address, his Excellency made the following reply:—"I thank you sincerely for the kind welcome. Such a mark of good-will from representative taxpayers must be regarded as a proof of great generosity for one who has had the misfortune of being the author of an income-tax. It is a constant regret to me, in passing from one part of India to another, that I cannot stop for more than a very short sime, so that am forced to leave many places of historic interest unvisited, and have only a brief intercourse with those from whose conversation and experience I should not fail to profit. I rejoice to hear of the prospect of an advancement in your trade, and the extension of your railways. Your water supply is certainly a very serious subject, and I will take care to make a note, so that on my return to Calcutta I may examine how far it is possible to adopt your suggestions. Again, with regard to your Municipal privileges, and the question of the Court of Appeal, these are likewise matters which can only be gone into after my arrival in Calcutta. In conclusion, allow me to thank you for the friendly terms in which you have alluded to Lady Dufferin's efforts to improve the medical treatment of the women of India."

A parade took place this forenoon of all the troops in garrison, under General Rowlands, numbering about 700 men. There were the 12th Lancers, one battery of Royal Horse Artillery, of the Field Artillery S-1, M-2 and I-4 Batteries, the 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Regiment, the Bangalore Volunteers, Sappers and Miners and the 10th and 14th Native Infantry. The day proved somewhat warm.

Lord Dufferin rode on to the ground, and after passing up the line of troops, remained on horseback throughout the review. After the usual march past and gallop past of cavalry and artillery, the troops engaged in a short sham fight; they were then drawn up in line, and the Viceroy riding forward addressed a few words of congratulation to General Rowlands.

This afternoon the Viceroy drives to the Fort, Lal Bagh and Cubbon Park, where the massed bands will play.

In the evening there will be a dinner party and dance at the Residency.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, DEC. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara, with the outward English mails of the 26th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 2 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this evening.

COLOMBO, DEC. 2.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. O. Co.'s steamer Medusa from Hongkong left here for Bombay this evening.

Mail steamer Mirzapore from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71⅛
4½ per cent. do.	73⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101⅛ xd.
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110⅛
Bar Silver	45

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion (Issue and Banking Departments), £20,000,000; decrease, £100,000; public deposits, £2,900,000; decrease, £200,000; other deposits, £22,690,000; decrease, £200,000; other securities, £18,900,000; increase, £300,000; notes and gold, £11,400,000; decrease, £200,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 44 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Calcutta, Nov. 3rd Mauritius mail closes for Mozambique on the morning of the 7th.

Shanghai-Nagasaki (Japan) Cable interrupted. Telegrams for Demerara and Berbice subject to delay of three or four days.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, DEC. 2.

10 p.m. ... ... 75·2

FRIDAY, DEC. 3.

8 a.m.	71·4
10 a.m.	77·5
2 p.m.	85·4
4 p.m.	82·4

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Judge of the Bombay High Court, proceeded on a year's furlough to Europe by yesterday's mail steamer. He drove over to the Apollo Bunder about 4 p.m. in the company of Mr. J. Griffiths, of the School of Arts, and Dr. Farquharson, M.P., now on a tour through India. Several of the learned Judge's friends had assembled at the bunder to wish him *bon voyage*, among whom were Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Professor Forrest, Professor Peterson, Messrs G. Ormiston, J. Jones, H. Curwen, L. N. Banajee, R. D. Settna, Anandrao N. Wasudeo, &c. Mr. Justice Scott shook hands with the gentlemen present, and, after a few minutes spent in parting greetings, left for the mail steamer in a steam launch accompanied by his European friends. Mr. H.M. Durand, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, was a passenger by the same steamer.

SOME time ago H. I. M. the Shah of Persia sent out a gold medal to H. E. the Consul-General, Mirza Kulikhan, with a *firman* to hand it over to the chief of the Parsee community in India as a mark of the Shah's good-will towards them. On Thursday morning last, Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomji Banajee, brother to the Persian Consul at Calcutta, waited on Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., at Mazagon Castle, on behalf of the Consul-General, and handed him the medal.

THE matches arranged for the Bombay cricket team at Allahabad, between the 13th and 18th December, have been cancelled, owing to the impossibility of raising an eleven at all representative of this Presidency, it being considered better to back out in good time than to appear on the cricket field with only eight players and undergo a severe defeat.

IT has not yet been finally decided to take before the Privy Council the appeals filed by both the parties in the suit, Jugmohundas Mungaldas *vs.* Sir Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy. In accordance with the decision given in the case by the High Court, an account of all the ancestral property in the hands of Sir Mungaldas as has been ordered to be taken in the Commissioner's office. Yesterday, Mr. Inverarity appeared before the Appeal Court, consisting of Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Bayley, and applied on behalf of Sir Mungaldas, for a stay of proceedings in the Commissioner's office, till the Privy Council should give their decision on the appeals. He based his application on the ground that it would be an enormous waste of expense and trouble to go on taking accounts before knowing the final decision of the Privy Council. The learned counsel remarked that his client would not make an appeal, if the other side also did the same; whereupon Mr. Starling, on behalf of the plaintiff, said that although his client had taken the precaution of filing the appeal within the time prescribed by law, his decision in regard to sending it to the Privy Council would only be arrived at after he had received from home certain information he had sought for. He, therefore, suggested as a convenient course that the present application should stand over for a few weeks, pending the receipt of the information. Mr. Inverarity having agreed to this proposal, the Court adjourned the motion till the first Appeal Court day after the next vacation.

THE Chief Justice, sitting with Mr. Justice Birdwood on the Appellate Side of the High Court, delivered judgment on Thursday in the case of Khushalchund Lallchund *vs.* Bai Mani, in which a question of considerable importance to the Hindu community was raised. Various questions of Hindu law were raised in the case; but the main issue was whether a marriage between the two members of the Ladva Shrimali Shravak caste, which had in all other respects been celebrated according to the rites and ceremonies of the caste and the Hindu religion, was null and void because the bride's father, although living, did not give his consent, the bride having been given away by her mother. The plaintiff instituted the suit against his wife Bai Mani to recover possession of his minor daughters, Jadav and Manki, and on the 23rd October 1883 applied to the Court for an injunction restraining the defendant from giving Jadav in marriage to one Shivlal. The Court ordered the injunction to issue, but the marriage was nevertheless celebrated by the mother on the 15th November 1883. The plaint was then amended by adding a prayer that the marriage so celebrated should be declared null and void on the ground that Jadav had been given in marriage by her mother without the consent of her father, the plaintiff. Mr. B. E. Modi, the Subordinate Judge of Surat, held that this circumstance, which was found proved, rendered the marriage null and void. Mr. Hammick, District Judge of Surat, to whom the case went on appeal, held on the contrary that, under the circumstances, the father had forfeited his right to give his daughter in marriage, but that, in any case, the marriage having been celebrated, could not be annulled. The parties are Jains; and it was not disputed that the proper form of marriage, according to the usage of the caste, is the Brahma form, which consists in the solemn gift of the bride by one of her relations to the selected bridegroom with the proper religious ceremonies. The Chief Justice, after commenting upon the authorities, remarked that, if upon the true construction of the texts giving the girl in marriage was not a right but a duty to be discharged in the spiritual benefit of the girl, it would be impossible, bearing in mind the extreme importance which the Hindu law attaches to the marriage of females in the absence of distinct words invalidating the marriage, to hold that the consent of the particular person upon whom the duty devolved of giving the girl in marriage, as provided by the texts, was of the essence of the marriage; and if it be not, then the principle of *factum valet* was applicable. In the circumstances of this case, both authority and reason required that the marriage should be supported on that principle. As had been found by the District Judge, the husband, after being informed of his wife's intention to marry their daughter, made no *bona fide* attempt to marry her; and after entirely foregoing his claim to all control over his daughter for many years, merely attempted to assert his right without any regard to her interests, with the sole object of spiting the mother from whom he had been long separated with his own consent. Their Lordships confirmed the decision of the District Judge with costs.

THE following rates for the conveyance of passengers and goods by the Marmagoa Railway line have been fixed in anticipation of the opening, which is to take place at the beginning of the new year:—Fare per mile to a passenger of the first class, one anna; second class, half anna; and third class, quarter anna. Goods will be charged for at the rate of two pies per mile per Indian maund.

O Diario de Noticias, referring to the appointment of Senhor Augusto Cezar Cardoso de Carvalho, the new Governor-General of Goa, says that his Excellency is 50 years of age. He is a distinguished officer, and a well-known journalist, having contributed to several papers important articles on the navy and kindred subjects. He has been Governor of Diu and Timor, and he commanded the gun-boat Sado, and latterly the corvette "Affonso d'Albuquerque." He has received the honorary distinction of the Orders of Aviz and of Christ, and was lately elected a deputy for the province of Angola. The Portuguese man-of-war Rio Lima, cruising at Macao, has been ordered to proceed to India to be placed under the orders of the Goa Government.

MR. N. SPENCER, the Second Judge of the Small Causes Court, who had been appointed to act as Chief Judge of that Court, took charge of his new appointment yesterday.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY will appoint an acting successor in place of Mr. Peacock as Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, and a telegram on the subject is shortly expected. Meantime Mr. Colman Macaulay will take up the duties.

SIR F. ROBERTS is considering the question of raising immediately a Burmese Indian police to replace the troops next year.

IT has now been decided to call a meeting of the Public Services' Commission on the 15th of December, in Lahore, where the inquiry will begin. Under these circumstances, Sir Charles has decided not to go into camp again.

THE quantity of wheat exported from the Central Provinces from the 1st of October last up to the 20th of November was 3,55,815 bags of 2½ maunds each, as compared with 3,27,953 bags in the corresponding period of last year.

LADY DUFFERIN does not accompany the Viceroy on his southern trip to Trichinoply and Tanjore, but goes straight to Madras, where she will join her children, who are coming out by the Mirzapore, and go on with them to Calcutta. The Viceroy's flying visit to Madras on the 11th will be strictly private, but it will probably give him a chance of seeing the new Governor.

IN common with other Indian journals, we have recently had occasion to complain of the vagaries of the telegraph. But it is some consolation to know that we have been no more hardly dealt with than our neighbours. The experience of the *Pioneer*, for instance, is probably unique. A press massage for that paper was despatched from Kendat by post to Myingyan on the 27th October, which place it reached on the 16th of November, and then it took twelve days by wire to reach Allahabad. A letter containing similar information in detail, posted from Kendat three days earlier, arrived a week ago. Thus the post alone beats the combined effort of post and telegraph by three days.

NOW that the Secretary of State has given his sanction to the formation of a Legislative Council for the North-West Provinces, rules for its conduct must be provisionally framed and the members nominated. Both the rules and names of the members proposed have them to be submitted for the approval of the Viceroy. In these circumstances it is probable that some early day in January may be fixed for the first meeting of the Council.

SIR ALFRED LYALL reached Partabgarh on the 30th ultimo, and was to have been entertained in the evening at dinner by the Talukdars. His Honour arrived in Allahabad at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday.

NOTHING has yet been heard of the camel that strayed with parcels between Quetta and the Peshin on 23rd October last. The Quetta Postmaster acquits himself on the plea of being in possession of a receipt from the contractor who supplies camels to the Post Office for parcels. The load of the camel consisted of 16 parcels and two unregistered packets.

THE week ending Saturday, the 9th ultimo, seems to have been a singularly bad one for railway traffic receipts in almost every province and district throughout India, and with nearly every section of the Railway system. The four lines in Southern India, viz., the Madras, Mysore, South Indian, and Southern Mahratta, however, were exceptions, and gave increases over last year's figures. The total receipts for the week in question of the thirty-one railways (not including the six lines owned by Native States) open to traffic, amounted to Rs. 23,99,856, or Rs. 22½ per mile worked, as compared with Rs. 32,11,560 or Rs. 27⅝ per mile for the corresponding period in the previous year, the fall being equal to about 20 per cent. Both the Bombay Railways, the Great Indian Peninsular and the Bombay Baroda and Central India, show large decreases, while the East Indian dropped from Rs. 606 per mile in 1885 to Rs. 433 for the current year, the decline amounting to nearly 30 per cent. Omitting the Eastern Bengal, which is gradually recovering its lost position as a "surplus" dividend earning line, and the Burma Railways, the whole of the other large undertakings present diminished traffic receipts as compared with last year's returns. The number of traffic miles increased from 11,619 in 1885 to 11,736 in 1886.

FROM the Resolution of Government appended to the report on the administration of Criminal Justice in Oudh for the year 1885, we find some interesting facts regarding the unpaid magistracy in Oudh and the North-West Provinces. Last year these honorary magistrates decided nearly a quarter of the whole number of cases disposed of by courts of every description. In the North-West Provinces their increased activity is especially noticeable, no less than 10,330 cases having been decided by them last year against only 2,270 three years ago. This of course indicates a most material relief to the ordinary administrators of the law. If these magistrates perform their work capably and conscientiously, their increased employment is a matter for unmixed satisfaction, and on this point the authorities appear to be thoroughly agreed.

THE Peninsular and Oriental propose to make a considerable extension of their working capital. The days of very big dividends, says a home paper, have passed with the famous Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, as with most other undertakings connected with transport across the great waters, mainly as the result of the vast competing tonnage afloat as compared with years ago. The Peninsular and Oriental, however, have great memories at their back, and can still boast of pride of place. They continue, therefore, to do things on a scale of magnitude outside the enterprise of lesser bodies, as witness an application they have made to her Majesty for a supplemental charter. This course has been taken to allow, if the charter be granted, of debentures to the amount of no less than eight hundred thousand pounds being issued without first creating bonds to that amount. The result of the application will be decided by the Committee of the Privy Council.

FROM the accounts of the trade by land of British India with foreign countries for the first four months of the current financial year, as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, it appears that the total value of exports was Rs. 2,96,84,865, as compared with Rs. 2,41,86,090, and that of imports Rs. 1,59,58,647, as against Rs. 1,55,01,177. The increase in imports is entirely due to a larger trade with Nepaul and Bhutan, for nearly all the other countries mentioned in the list show a decrease, the largest falling off being in the trade with Upper Burma, Karenee, Zimme, and Siam. The increase in the export trade is almost entirely due to the transport of goods along the Sind-Peshin State Railway, though there was a satisfactory increase in the trade with Cabul, Bajaur, Cashmere, and Nepaul. The exports to Upper Burma, Karenee, the Shan States, and Siam show a considerable decrease.

THERE are three lunatic asylums in the Madras Presidency, and the number of inmates is 757, only a small proportion being Europeans and Eurasians. Most of the cases are ascribed to drinking and the use of narcotic drugs, though among other causes, we are told, are "false belief, anxiety, grief, loss of property, family quarrels, misfortune, religion, infidelity of husband or wife, fear, love and jealousy, disgrace, vicious habits, and over-study."

THE wheat growers in parts of Australia by no means look with satisfaction on the late importations of Indian wheat into Victoria and Queensland. A Queensland paper goes so far as to state that "the success of the Indian venture seems to mean the destruction of the wheat industry of South Australia; for, although by a repressive tariff Indian grain may be excluded from our own territories, it will meet the native produce in other markets." It is a favourable sign that our competitors should be regarding us with so much anxiety.

"Atlas" hears that the Afghan Boundary Commission had a narrow escape of being sent to Badakshan. "I hear from India that the Russians did all they could to induce the Government to agree to its being despatched there to demarcate the Russo-Afghan frontier in that region; but we refused to entertain the proposal until such time as the Khivaja Salar dispute is arranged. So the Commissioners have returned to India, rejoicing at their good luck in having escaped a dreary winter in anything but pleasant quarters."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, on arrival from Egypt on the 19th January, proceeds to Poona; the 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, on arrival from Singapore, proceeds to Ranikhet; the 2nd Batalion South Yorkshire Regiment, on arrival from Malta, on the 8th March, 1887, proceeds to Karachi; the 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry embarks for home at Bombay on the 15th January on board the Serapis; and the 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry proceeds home in the Euphrates on the 19th March. The engines of this troopship are reported to be in a bad state.

THE Volunteer gold medals for the best shots amongst the Volunteersi n India, for the year ended 31st March, 1886, have been won by the following men:—Bengal, Volunteer Rifles, 2,E.R. Vols., 63 points; N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—Vol. I. Corps, Naini Tal Vols., 67 points; Burma and Assam—Sergeant J. L. Beasley, 58 points; Punjab—Sergeant H. Lemon, 68 points; Central Provinces—Vol. E. B. Maidman, 63 points; Madras—Color-Sergeant Davis, Madras R. Vols.; Bombay—Vol. J. Carvalho, Kirkee Volunteers. The medals are shot for in the presence of committees after the years is closed, by 5 per cent. of the best shots of corps, the conditions being 7 shots at 300 yards, 4 kneeling and three standing, at a third class figure target; 7 shots at 500 yards and 7 shots at 600 yards—the first four at each distance lying down, and three kneeling—at a second class figure target. The highest aggregate score in each Province wins a medal.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	Dec.	11th,	2h. 21·5m. p.m.
Last Quarter	,,	18th,	11h. 30·4m. a.m.
New Moon	,,	25th,	2h. 46·9m. p.m.

Days.		Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	High Water.	Low Water.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat.	4	Volunteer Parade, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m. Fancy Bazaar, Baptist Church, Bellasis Road, 3 to 6-30 p.m. Fancy Bazaar, Cathedral Girls' School, 4 to 8-30 p.m. Gaiety Theatre, Fun on the Bristol, 9 p.m.	6 21	5 20	4 51m 5 45 a	0 8 a 11 15 a
Sun.	5	Second Sunday in Advent.	6 22	5 20	5 45m 7 15 a	0 59 a
Mon.	6	St. Nicolas's Day. Dramatic Entertainment and Distribution of Prizes, St. Xavier's College, 5-30 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Malwa.*	6 22	5 21	6 47m 8 23 a	0 42m 1 39 a
Tu.	7	.....	6 23	5 21	7 45m 9 7 a	1 46m 2 17 a
Wed.	8	Town Council, 3 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 4 p.m. Hingoloo Press Co., Meeting, 4 p.m.	6 23	5 21	8 37m 9 50 a	2 38m 2 51 a
Thr.	9	.....	6 24	5 21	9 26m 10 31 a	3 27m 3 33 a
Fri.	10	Departure of English mail per s.s. Pesha wur. Departure of Sir M. E. Grant Duff, per Mail steamer.	6 24	5 21	10 12m 11 11 a	4 15m 4 13 a

* Left Aden at 10 p.m., on Tuesday, 30th ultimo.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth, Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use KEMP & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF AND THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Madras Legislative Council was held on Tuesday. The Hon. T. Rama Rao said:—

"As this is the last occasion on which your Excellency will preside over the deliberations of this Council, I trust I may be permitted to say a few words expressive of my feelings of deep regret at the severance of your official connections with this Presidency,—feelings which I believe are shared in by all my honorable colleagues present and by those who have had the pleasure of your acquaintance. It is, I feel sure, neither exaggeration nor undue praise, when I say that your Excellency's name will be long and honorably associated with the history of the Madras Legislative Council, for it is during the period that your Excellency has been its president that several most important enactments have been passed, chief among which I may refer to the measures for promoting the imperial scheme of Local Self-Government. There can be no doubt also that, in disposing of the legislative work, your Excellency has been, and cannot but have been, materially aided by the practical personal observations made of the wants of the country and the wishes of the people during the several tours which you have made to the various parts of this province, being, I believe, the only Governor of this presidency who has visited every district and all the principal towns therein. I believe I am right in saying it will be rather too premature to judge at the present moment of the effects of the legislative enactments passed during your administration, but I feel certain it will give you one very great pleasure, pridea nd deepest possible satisfaction to hear that the legislative measures introduced by your Excellency have been most successful and attended with most satisfactory and beneficial results. Your Excellency's administration will also be specially remembered in connection with the able and most interesting minutes which your Excellency has issued annually, placing in a concise and readable form before the general public a capital *resume* of the chief events in each year's administration—a novel but certainly most useful scheme of administration introduced by your Excellency. It should not be forgotten that the powers of a Governor in this country over finances are very much limited, and that several useful measures, which a Governor may consider most necessary for the welfare of his subjects, do not invariably meet with cordial approval from the hands of the higher authorities, especially when those measures involve the State in additional expenditure. Further, your Excellency's administration in Southern India will be most gratefully remembered and always cherished on account of the most pleasingly prominent manner in which the name of Lady Grant Duff has been associated with the history of this presidency, and the deep and philanthropical interest taken by her Ladyship in promoting the happiness and prosperity of the women of this country. Lastly, I beg to express our sincere thanks for the uniform courtesy and consideration which we have always received at your hands. I have no doubt whatever that, on your return to your native soil, you will be called upon by your countrymen and friends to resume your parliamentary career and take part in the great political battles and public questions of vast importance that are now attracting the attention of the British Constitution; but I only beg of you, on behalf of my countrymen, that you would, in the midst of those onerous duties, always remember and keep close to your heart the interests of this portion and this people of India; but by some means or other the minds of the Governor and the governed must be kept moving in the same direction. If the plan which I have adopted, and which you have approved, tends in any way to give a hint to my successors as to the way in which this great problem should be solved, I shall be indeed happy. And, now, let me thank you all for the perfect and unfailing support which you have given to your President. You may be certain that I shall watch with the deepest interest the progress of Southern India and be ever ready, even at the other end of the world, to give it any small help I can, by pen or voice. I will communicate to my wife the extremely kind, and to me most gratifying, terms in which you have spoken of her work in Madras—a labour of love in more senses than one."

THE TRADE OF THE PERSIAN GULF.

COLONEL MILES, the officiating Consul-General for Fars, reports as follows on the trade of the Persian Gulf for the year 1885:—

"The rainfall in Southern Persia during the cultivating season of 1884-85 was unprecedentedly large, amounting to 29 inches. After great hopes in the earlier months of a large harvest, the excessive rainfall caused partial failure of crops of wheat and barley by rust. Exportation of grain was consequently prohibited by the Persian Government, and on this occasion very properly. The price of bread rose to almost famine prices in Shiraz, and much distress prevailed there. This was alleged, and is generally believed, to be owing not so much to actual scarcity of grain, as large quantities being stored up by influential officials as a speculation. Some wheat was certainly imported into Persia from India; but the quantity was inconsiderable, and it was thought that, had the stores referred to been freely sold, any importation would have been unnecessary. Distress in the interior from dearness of food naturally depreciated piece-goods, &c., and importers of Manchester goods sustained heavy losses; and trade generally throughout South Persia has been much injured and depressed. Whether it will recover depends greatly on the harvest of 1886, the prospects of which are at present (March) favorable.

Owing to the conflicting interests of the Custom House and the governing authorities, much difficulty is experienced in preventing levy of export duty twice over on grain purchased for British merchants at Bunder Rig and Dilam and brought to Bushire. Refunds have been obtained in most cases, but the evil is not wholly removed.

The opium crop was fairly good, and at the opening season was in good demand, but owing to a decline in the China market, the demand up-country fell away, and the remainder of the crop commands lower prices for the London market.

Quantity of Persian opium of 1885 is somewhat inferior to that of 1884.

Tobacco was exported in fair quantities.

The year 1885 was very unfavorable to importers in Southern Persia. Could they have foreseen the course of events, their operations would have been greatly restricted and heavy losses avoided; as it was, the quantity of goods imported was as large as the previous year. For at the beginning of the year there was a good demand for Manchester goods, and Persian merchants contracted freely with importing houses at Bushire for forward delivery. Later in the year the rise in the price of bread caused a corresponding fall in Manchester goods, and these have been selling at a loss to importers. The market being thus overstocked, there will probably be a great decrease in this trade in 1886. A good deal, however, depends on the result of the wheat harvest.

Another source of loss to importers was the steady decline in the value of silver; those who speculated on a rally of the rupee must have suffered. At present the pound sterling equals 34 krans against 27 krans a few years back.

The decline in value of copper in the home market induced many native dealers to speculate in that article, which, however, fell in Persia also, and has never been known to be cheaper than at present.

The once Persian trade with Java in sugar finally ceased in 1885, being supplanted by Mauritius and beet sugar manufactured in Europe. The French sugar was backed by bounties, but is now suffering from competition of German loaf-sugar manufactured chiefly in Itzhao in Holstein. This sugar is being sold in Persia 5 or 6 per cent. cheaper than French sugar, while it is equally refined.

It may be remarked that the importation of French sugar is increasing at Bushire, and a Russian firm of Marseilles has established an agency there.

The attempt to work the sulphur springs at Dalki mentioned in the last report has been abandoned.

The attempt to work the naphtha springs at Dalki mentioned in the last report has been abandoned.

The attempt to work the naphtha springs at Kishm

roll of the bards was then called, the Welsh or adoptive names being, of course, employed in the ceremony. Thus, one gentleman, whose own patronymic is a familiar one, responded to the appellation of "Watcyn Wyn." After the roll call the Arch-Druid, an elderly gentleman whose appearance also answered admirably to one's idea of the typical Druid, mounted upon the central stone of all, and, turning in different directions, exclaimed in a loud voice, "A oes heddwch?" ("Is there peace?") Each inquiry was answered by the whole assembly with a great shout o "Heddwch!" The Arch-Druid thereupon commanded the sword to be sheathed, and this was presumably done, although the rain had rendered unadvisable the prominent display of the sacred weapon.

The "Gorsedd" thus being formally opened, the bards, who wished to do so, stepped in turn upon the "Maen Llog"—the centre stone—and recited poetical apostrophes expressive of their delight that the Eisteddfod was to be held once more, and that it was to be held on the banks of the Thames. Those bards who are resident in London took, of course, the opportunity to welcome hither their brethren from Wales. Any bard, who desires to speak, is at liberty to do so, provided his remarks are couched in Welsh poetical metrical form. One bard, who began an address in English, was compelled, by an unanimous cry of "Cymraeg, Cymraeg!" "Welsh, Welsh!," to give place to another who could employ the vernacular. The spectators received the bard's utterances with a running fire of applause and delighted comment. The most appociated of all the sentiments was an expression of delight that the Eisteddfod is a ceremony "dim sain o'r iaeth fain"—"not a sound in a thin tongue"—that is, in English. The most eloquent of the bards was the champion, "Hwfa Môn," the Rev. Rowland Williams, who delivered an inspired and apparently inspiring harangue, concluding with a eulogy of the English tongue as the language of arts, the language of commerce, the language of our beloved Queen, but the Welsh tongue, the speaker hastened to add, was on the same high level.

After the addresses came the singing of "Penillion," verses of a lyric character, supposed to be impromptu, corresponding to the utterances of the Italian improvisatory. These, as they were very melodiously sung to a quick and lively accompaniment of the harp, resembled the native songs or chants of the negroes of the Southern States of America. The cleverness of the singer was shown in beginning in the middle of the melody and finishing on exactly the same note as the music.

The interesting and entertaining ceremonies were brought to a close by the bards all joining their raised hands over the "Maen Llog," while shouts of "Heddwch!" were again raised, which must have been audible in Trafalgar square.

THE RESTORATION OF SILVER.

THE question of silver coinage is now more than ever pressing for consideration and settlement. It is maintained by those who apprehend mischief to our financial system from this cause, and whose apprehensions arise out of a too tender consideration for those classes of people who hold bonds and mortgages, and who have fixed incomes, that a limit must be set to the coinage of silver, in order to maintain a fixed ratio of value between it and gold. They do not see, they do not want to see, what must be plain to all who investigate the subject, that the limitation upon the use of silver as money is itself the cause, and the sole cause, of the divergence in value between gold and silver bullion. As an illustration of the fact, we cite the familiar instance of the effect of the French bimetallic law of 1803. France, in 1803, adopted the ratio of 15½ of silver to 1 of gold. France opened her mints to the unlimited coinage of both metals at this ratio. Both were made a full legal tender for all debts, public and private. From 1803 to 1875, over seventy years, France continued the unlimited coinage of the metals, gold and silver. During the whole of this period, and up to the day she closed her mints against the silver of her enemy, Germany, silver and gold were at a parity throughout the world at the French ratio of 15½ to 1. Notwithstanding the fabulous output of gold in California and Australia, and the German demonetisation of gold in 1857, France continued to coin gold free, and thus prevented the decline of gold, a result feared by Germany. A few French statesmen and financiers were eager for the suspension of gold coinage by France. The practical results of the French bimetallic law, however, brought all the false prophets to shame. France refused to demonetise gold in 1857. The defeat at Sedan had not yet happened; that catastrophe came in 1871. France now saw an opportunity for retaliation by closing her mints to German silver—this to hamper and probably prevent the German monetary revolution. It had the desired effect. Germany has been unable to exchange her silver for gold, except at a sacrifice. France will not let her have her gold. Germany cannot get it elsewhere. The consequence is, Germany is gold monometallic only in name, having over 200,000,000 dols. of silver now in circulation. But France continued the coinage of silver, she would probably have most of the 200,000,000 dols. of German silver, and Germany a like amount of French gold, but both would have been at par at the ratio of the French, 15½ to 1. Neither party would have been a loser, for France could spare 200,000,000 dols. of her gold and then have 600,000,000 dols. left—more than England or the United States have to-day—France now having 800,000,000 dols. of that metal. Had France forgotten Sedan and continued silver coinage in 1872, there would be no silver question to solve; the [illegible] would have continued at a fixed ratio. May not the United States take the place of France in history by coining both metals free? The occasion does not call for an extended review of the considerations which induced the Governments of Western Europe and the United States to decree the demonetisation of silver and the establishment of the single gold standard; nor need we here inquire into the motives that actuated the parties conspiring to accomplish this disastrous monetary revolution. It may be said, however, that the main argument for it was to unify the coinage stytem of the commercial world. This was claimed to be feasible only upon the adoption of one of the metals as the sole standard of value among the nations interested. Such was the view advocated at the monetary conference held at Paris in 1867, at which Mr. Ruggles was the delegate representing the United States. Of the Latin Union, Great Britain, Germany, and the United States were represented, and resolutions were passed recommending to the Government of these several countries the adoption of the gold standard. Great Britain was already on the gold standard. Her example was followed by Germany in 1870, and by the United Sates in 1873. France and other States of the Latin Union, in 1874, suspended silver coinage. All this seems to have been the result of the conspiracy entered into at Paris in 1867. We will not here inquire into motives, nor undertake to divine what may have been the hidden but controlling aim of this conspiracy. In stating results, however, it cannot be denied that all bonds, mortgages, and other debts, contracted to be paid in money based upon both gold and silver, were necessarily largely enhanced in value; for the demonetisation of silver left nothing but gold as the medium of payment. All creditors were enriched by the change, while the burdens of the debtors were made heavier. But the demonetisation of silver has affected prices everywhere. Gold, being the sole standard of value, must constantly rise in consequence of the increased demand for it. Hence we see that since the demonetisation of silver there has been, with very short intervals of reaction, a constant and steady decrease in the price of all property and products of labour. The present depressed condition of trade and commerce throughout the world is pretty generally considered by writers on the money question, and especially by those engaged in active business and commercial transactions, to be consequent upon the attempt of the great nations of Europe and this country to perform all commercial transactions and internal exchanges upon the single gold basis. Evidently the gold standard proclaimed by the Paris Conference of 1867 has proven a disastrous failure. It has brought all countries which have adopted it to the verge of civil war. The distress of the common people in this and the other countries has resulted in mobs, labour strikes, and mutterings of the people against the powers of government, and has alarmed and aroused the most patriotic men to ponder the subject and discuss means of relief. Relief will come only when lawmakers heed the voice of the people, who demand the restoration of silver to its ancient status as a standard of money.—*New York Forum.*

SOUVENIRS OF A DIPLOMATIST.

THE *Journal des Debats* contains an article on a work recently published at Stuttgard, entitled "*Saint Petersburg et Londres dans les Annees 1852 a 1864.*" by Count Vitzthum d'Eckstadt *charge d'affaires* at St. Petersburg in 1853 for the kingdom of Saxony, and who afterwards discharged the duties of Minister Plenipotentiary in London from 1853 to 1864. His memoire will be found interesting for English readers. In 1852, says the *Debats*, the EmperorNicholas was at the height of his power, and looked upon himself as the arbiter of Europe and the rampart of conservative principles against revolution. This illusion was comparable to that which he cherished with regard to England, whose antagonism he ceased to dread from the day Lord Aberdeen came to power. It was with Sir Hamilton Seymour, the English Amassador, that the Czar held the famous conversation on the subject of "The Sick Man," and the partition of Turkey, when Egypt was to have been England's share. Count Eckstadt reports also an interview which took place some years after between Sir Hamilton Seymour and Count Metternich on the subject of this conversation. "I must tell you, my dear Sir Hamilton," remarked the Austrian Chancellor, "that you are born under a lucky star. I read your secret correspondence with interest, the publication of which struck me as a mistake, and the impression it left on me was that you have been exceedingly fortunate." Sir Hamilton naturally asked in what his singular good fortune consisted. "Well," continued Metternich, "you were alone with the Emperor Nicholas. If the latter had denied his words, what would have happened? It "was very lucky for you he did not, for if he had, all Europe would have believed him and not you." Sir Hamilton could not help recognising the truth of this observation, but Metternich made him swallow another bitter pill. "I mean," said Metternich, "that it wasn't your duty at all. You were not the first to whom he spoke of "the Sick Man." The idea had been bothering him for years. Your duty was either not to give him a chance of speaking, or else to induce him to be silent. Would you like to know what I did when he spoke of "the Sick Man" to me? I was seated opposite the Emperor and Empress at table one day at Munchengratz, when the Czar, suddenly leaning across the table, said to Prince Metternich, what is your opinion of the Turk? He is a sick man, is he not?" I pretended not to understand what he was driving at, and he repeated his question, till at last I asked in return, "Is your Majesty addressing this question to his doctor or his heir?" The Emperor Nicholas was indebted to me for this answer, and thenceforward he never again spoke to me of "the Sick Man."'

In 1852 Count Vitzthum had a private interview with the Czar, which he thus describes:—"The master of ceremonies, who had accompanied me, stood undecided at the door, in doubt whether or not he should be present at the interview. The Emperor pointed to the door, and I found myself face to face with the most powerful sovereign in the world. In spite of his fifty-six years, the classic features and gigantic figure of the Emperor Nicholas had preserved their youth and strength. His whole appearance had something chivalrous and imposing about it, and then I knew how it was the Colossus before me had put down with a single gesture of his hand the revolution which threatened to break out in consequence of the cholera epidemic. He went forth alone, wrapped in a mantle in the midst of the angry crowd who were clamouring in the public square against the Government, which they accused of poisoning the wells. Nicholas, letting his mantle fall, with a gesture commanded the crowd to kneel. "Wretches," he exclaimed, in a voice of thunder, "the wells are not poisoned, it is your sin that are poisoning you! Ask God to forgive you and to free us from the pestilence." The crowd replied with shouts of enthusiasm. This moment was in my mind when I looked in the Emperor's face. There was an uncertain look about his eyes and a nervous twitch at the corner of his month. The conversation turned to the state of Berlin and the King of Prussia, of whom the Czar spoke in severe terms. When I endeavoured to calm him with the remark that at all events the king's intentions were excellent: "So much the worse!" thundered the Czar. "As for his good intentions, I tell you he never knows what he wants. He is not a king, he; he spoils the trade for the rest of us. Learn then"—here he struck the floor with his foot—"that the ground beneath my feet is mined as well as under his. We kings are all conjointly liable, and have a common enemy—the revolution. If they continue to trifle with it, as in Berlin, the conflagration will soon become general. For the present I fear nothing here. So long as I live things will be quiet enough, for I am a soldier, Sir, that which my brother-in-law has never been. I have seen thirty-eight years' service, and commenced in 1813. Yes, I am a soldier. It's my calling. As for the other one that Providence has imposed on me"—here he lowered his voice to almost a whisper—"I carry it on because it is my duty, and because there is no one to relieve me of it. But it isn't the calling to my taste." There was something tragic in this avowal; it was evident how greatly the cares of State had weighed on the monarch for the last twenty-seven years.

"The Memoirs of Count Vitzthum d'Eckstadt" are not certainly calculated to increase the respect of the disinterested observer for statesmen and diplomatists. The Minister of the Court of Saxony has an eye for the less worthy sides of political life—for the intrigues and ups and downs of personal ambition. Accredited to the English Government, all the Count's sympathies lead him into the Tory camp. He is on friendly terms with Disraeli, whom he coaches in European politics, and the spokesman of Count Beust, who endeavoured to make the minor kingdoms of Germany at that time hold the balance between Austria and Prussia. He was closely connected with the policy of Prince Albert, whose sympathies were Prussian, and who was anxious to see the hegemony of Germany under the leadership of Prussia, which was to have the supreme direction of the army, and the entire management of foreign affairs. Count Vitzthum d'Eckstadt shows us the Queen of England yielding in a marked manner to the influence of the Prince Consort, who was the master in all domestic matters, and a counsellor whose advice was listened to on foreign affairs, and who was only waiting for the day to come on which to make his weight felt. From the moment of the complications in the East the Queen sided passionately against the Russians. The declaration of war in the Crimea occured on March 27, 1854. On the preceding evening the Queen had given a small dance in honour of the Duke of Cambridge's birthday, to which the Count was invited. The Queen was an indefatigable dancer, and took part in a Highland dance, when the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Elgin were her partners. As Count Eckstadt had already given up waising, the Queen danced a square dance with him, and discussed at the same time the affairs of the day, informing him that on the morrow, to her infinite regret, she would be obliged to declare war against Russia. With regard to Inkermann, the Count relates that it was lost by the Russians in consequence of the plan of the battle being previously divulged. The plan drawn up in St. Petersburg was excellent on paper, and, if it had been kept secret, would probably have succeeded. The Emperor Nicholas was so, pleased with it that he could not refrain from disclosing it to Count Munster, the Prussian military *attache*. The latter at once naturally communicated it to his King, deeming himself safe against any official indiscretion. Fortunately for the Allies there was at Potsdam some one in the Cabinet who sold State secrets at a great price to Lord Augustus Loftus. The latter by this means obtained a copy of the plan of the attack; and telegraphed it in cipher to London at once. There was just sufficient time to apprise Lord Raglan of the disposition of the Russian troops. After the defeat, Prince Mentschikoff was recalled to St. Petersburg, and finally obtained an audience with the Emperor, who at first refused to see him. The Prince excused himself in the following terms: "What can you expect, Sire, when you have a Minister of War who has neither smelt, invented, nor sent powder?"

Count Vitzthum does not conceal his dislike for Lord Palmerston, and recalls an opinion passed in his presence on that statesman by Prince Albert: "I cannot respect that man because he prefers his own interests to those of the State." Lord Palmerston was a remarkable woman; her personal amiability and social experience contributed not a little to strengthen her husband's position. She discharged the duties of a secretary for him, copying the confidential letters which Pamerston addressed to his colleagues. The English Prime Minister's time was so much taken up that he had no leisure for the distractions of society. During the Parliamentary session he was so much absorbed in business that he only took one meal a day. He rose at nine, worked in his study, drove to Downing Street, where he gave audiences, received his colleagues, and presided over the Cabinet Councils. At four he went to the House, where he often remained twelve hours at a stretch. Towards morning he used to return home on foot for the sake of a little fresh air, and then wrote an account of the sitting to the Queen, in order that she might have his version of it before reading the comments thereon in the morning paper. Lady Palmerston complained once, in the presence, of Count Eckstadt, that her husband never retired to rest till four or five in the morning. "I would much prefer," she said, "that he were Minister for Foreign Affairs or Home Secretary. Since he has been Prime Minister I have scarcely seen anything of him." This came from her heart, for who since Philemon and Baucis there was never a couple at an advanced age loved one another more tenderly. Palmerston treated her with all the delicate attention of a young lover, whilst she on her side watched over him as a mother over a child. She saw to everything. Wrote herself in a trembling hand the cards of invitation to her Saturday evenings; effaced pitilessly from the list the names of those members who had voted against the Government; when they had duly apologised she invited them once more.

Amongst the memoirs of the Saxon diplomatist we find certain characteristic traits with regard to Disraeli, with whose very high estimate of himself we are already familiar. "I have always thought," remarked the late Lord Beaconsfield to the Count in the first day they met (1855), "that Gladstone, Bright, and myself are the three most eloquent and energetic members of the House of Commons." In 1862 Bismarck came to Paris to visit the Exhibition, at which he represented Prussia. At a dinner given by M. de Brunnow he sat next to Disraeli, who afterwards reported their conversation to Count Eckstadt. "I shall be obliged shortly," Bismarck remarked, "to take the management of affairs in hand. My first care will be, with or without the help of the Landtag, to reorganise the army. The King is right to undertake this task, which hitherto he has been unable to carry out with his present Ministers. When once the army is put on a proper footing, I will seize the first opportunity to declare war with Austria, demolish the Diet, bring into subjection the minor German States, and give Germany a national unity under the leadership of Prussia; and I have come here to tell the Queen's Ministers so." Disraeli's comment on this programme—which was carried out to the letter—was, "Take care of that man; he means what he says."

THE COLONIES IN RELATION TO THE EMPIRE.

AT the opening meeting of the session of the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday, Nov. 2, in Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, Sir Graham Berry delivered an address on "The Colonies in Relation to the Empire." He urged that as speedily as possible the British Empire should be welded into an effective whole in order that a common policy might be understood and entered upon, and that the scattered but vast resources of the empire might be effectually organized for defence.

Dealing with the political relations of the colonies with the empire, and taking Australasia as an illustration, he thought he might say without fear of successful contradiction that just in proportion as the Colonial Office had receded from the position of directing the course of events in the colonies, so had the relations of the colonies with the empire improved, and the sentiment of loyalty and attachment to the Crown become intensified. The sturdy growth, rapid progress, and political development of the colonies were all mainly due to the let-alone policy—that Government did little and people much for the development of their communities. He looked to local federation as preliminary to that larger and more important federation which was to include the whole British Empire. In this way the problem of imperial unity would be much simplified. But this was not the only advantage. The time had certainly arrived when the outlying portions of the empire should have some well-defined policy with respect to their imperial obligations. It might be said that those views pointed chiefly to a federation of the empire for defence alone. He admitted at once that appeared to him to be the first and most practical outcome of the idea. He did not suppose that any competent authority in England imagined for one moment that a federation would be acceptable to the colonies which hampered in any way their present unlimited exercise of self-government. But supposing the federation to be limited to certain matters of imperial concern, and that they must have a colonial as well as an imperial interest, then the first question which arose was that of naval and military defence. If they took for granted that the colonies were English to the backbone, loyal to the Crown, and that they watched with jealous care the foreign policy of other nations as it affected the peace and security of the empire, then they might rest satisfied that in any proposal to make more assured the security of all parts of the empire under any and every contingency the colonies would readily and manfully do their part. Sir Graham Berry proceeded to state what was being done in the way of defence by the colonies themselves; and went on to say that it would be necessary to review the traditional foreign policy of England with the object of placing it upon some intelligible basis that should exclude all interference with the policy or progress of other peoples, and at the same time asserting that the empire, as a whole, should be effectively protected from injury or insults. This led him to speak of the need of assurance that other outlying portions of the empire, the Crown colonies, and important coaling stations were being as promptly and as thoroughly fortified as the various capitals of the self-governing colonies. He was credibly informed this was not so. It was impossible, also, not to feel some degree of anxiety about the efficacy of present provision to defend and protect, by means of swift well-armed cruisers, the immense mercantile fleet of the empire. A third source of anxiety, so far as the colonies were concerned, was the apparently insufficient provision for the rapid manufacture of armaments and their prompt despatch when ordered to their colonial destination. Hence the necessity for manufacturing appliances equal to the requirements, not of Great Britain alone, but of the whole empire. But the keystone of the whole was the necessity for an overwhelmingly powerful fleet and efficient defence for all necessary coaling stations. This was as essential for the colonies as for Great Britain. It was the one condition for the continuance of the empire. In a word, an imperial and colonial fleet equal to the requirements of the empire would be a vast stride towards federation, because it would perfect the relations of the colonies with the empire.

SOME FACTS ABOUT LORD MAYOR'S DINNERS.

THE Lord Mayor, in all the glory of his new robes, sits on the south side of the hall, in front of a sideboard on which is displayed the plate, together with the loving cups from the Mansion House, and the Prime Minister, of course, is immediately on his right hand. Some half-dozen of the judges usually attend under an arrangement made by themselves. The Bar generally is recognized in the persons of the treasurers of the Inns of Court; the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General attend as members of the Ministry. Ladies in large number grace the proceedings by their presence. The judges, by custom, come unaccompanied, except by their suits, who are accorded places at a table under the gallery at the far end of the hall; but the wives of Cabinet Ministers are invited as well as their husbands, and each member of the Corporation brings a lady to the feast. The members of the Corporation and their ladies form by far the largest proportion of the guests: 250 gentlemen, 250 ladies—500 in all. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs invite a very small number of private guests—say, thirty. There is a considerable competition of a certain kind for these "invites," and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs perhaps find the settlement of the list of these the most difficult part of the business. It is not at all improbable that the difficulty is determined, as the City official, already quoted, suggested, by the Lord Major and Sheriffs favouring those who are most likely to be "useful to them," both officially and privately. An invited guest, it is worth noting, receives some half-dozen cards—first a card informally inviting him, then, if he accepts, an illuminated card of invitation, a "working" card of admission, a carriage "pass," a plan denoting the situation of his seat, and, when he is assated, a copy of the menu, and a handsomely-prepared book describing and illustrating the Guildhall and containing the programme of the music for the evening. The toast list is not printed—in fact, is not settled until the last moment, the committee being constantly subject to many disappointments. It is impossible to state definitely the number of guests. We have heard the number estimated as low as 850 and as high as 1,000. A ball in the Library follows the banquet.

The contractors for the banquet this year were Messrs. Ring and Brymer, the successors of Birch, the famous City "pastrycook," whose old-fashioned shop-front at 15, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, is rightly regarded as one of the unique features of the City. Birch and banquets are historically associated. The business was carried on in Cornhill dates from before the beginning of the eighteenth century. As brass plates at the entrance to the shop, almost polished out of existence, intimate, the first Birch in the firm was the successor to a pastrycook named Horton, whose partner he had been. The original Birch was a great man in the City, evidently, in his day. Mr. Birch was Lord Mayor in the year of Waterloo, when he issued a card of invitation to the annual banquet, which is deservedly preserved, along with his very indistinct portrait, at the pastrycook's premises in Cornhill. He was succeeded in the business by his sons, but his grandsons (much to their subsequent regret, it is whispered) preferred to go into the army and the Church; Mr. Birch, the Oriental scholar, was, we believe, a grand-nephew of the pastry-cook. Messrs. Ring and Brymer (or rather the fathers of the present Messrs. Ring and Brymer) took over the business quite half a century ago. The curious shop-front has been preserved amid much local demolition, and the business and the customers have perhaps changed less than in the case of any other business in the City. The shop used to be a great depot for "Twelth cake"—indeed, the Baddeley bequest ordered that the cake annually eaten at Drury Lane Theatre should be obtained from Birch's; as one of the firm remarks, "we scarcely hear of it now." The great Rothschild used to affect one corner of the little shop, and the place has been for many years a well-known resort of business men. The customers whom to-day you see partaking of their glass of sherry or claret with biscuit or bun, are in many instances men who were first introduced to the "pastrycook's" by father or uncle, and while the legend that "nothing is sold under sixpence" is unquestionably untrue—for Brymer is as ready as was Birch to sell a penny bun—there is no mistaking the fact that the high-class character of the business is well maintained.

Birch and Co. have catered for nearly all the City companies almost since time immemorial; for upwards of a century they have provided the Mansion House with food, fire, and light, and with cooking utensils, and resident housekeeper; and almost invariably in late years, since the City companies ceased to dine on Lord Mayor's Day, they have, as in the days of Birch the first and Birch the second, also secured the contract (which is subject to competition) for the supply of the Ninth of November Banquet. The Albion provided the banquet last year, presumably because the late Lord Mayor happened to be a proprietor of that well-known hotel. The attendance at City company's dinner ranges from 80 to 200 guests. Mentioning the companies which have come down as customers from the era of Birch, Mr. Alex. Brymer remarks with proper pride, "We have never lost one, and we have added to them." The number of guests at a Mansion House dinner will sometimes reach 300. The attendance at a Guildhall dinner generally runs between 900 and 1,000. The preparation for the Ninth of November Banquet begins very early after the election of the Lord Mayor. Forty heavy porters are employed in Birch and Co.'s part of the business, some of them for a fortnight before and a week after the feast. The City Fathers are very conservative in their cooking: the menu never undergoes any radical change. Except at the principal cross-table, where everything is warm, only the soup and the removes are hot. The soup is prepared in Cornhill, while the removes are cooked in the crypt of the Guildhall, where gas ovens have been erected for the purpose. As many as seventy fowls can be roasted in one of these ovens. There are some twenty-six articles on the card. The first course is the celebrated thick and clear turtle soups, 135 tureens, or about 400 quarts, being provided. As our friend the Corporation clerk observes, "You cannot buy turtle soup in a cookshop at twopence a basin." The turtle soup supplied on Tuesday, in point of fact, will, we are assured, cost over £400. Birch and Co., it may be mentioned, constantly keep turtles in stock, in tanks of heated water, which exist somewhere in Finsbury. After the soup, followed in due order 140 dishes of game, 400 chickens and capons, 85 turkeys, 36 hams, 150 lobster salads, 60 meat pies, 120 quart jellies, and 200 dishes of pastry. These, of course, are merely the heaviest items in the bill of fare. Striking features of the feast are two great barons of beaf, each 150 lbs. in weight, set up on high, in different parts of the hall, where they are carved by cooks in professional costume. If we failed to mention the wines, there are people who would be bold enough to say that we had omitted Hamlet from the play. The wines on the card are champagne, sherry, hock, claret, and port.

"The selection of the champagnes is a duty of the committee which evidently is a matter of great interest to many people. Three brands have been put upon the card this year. There are about 1,000 bottles of wine, chiefly champagne, provided, and experience suggests that it is not at all unlikely that 500 bottles at least will be consumed. Birch and Co. possess age-tinged copies of the "kitchen bills" for the banquets of 1757 and 1801; but it is difficult, for various reasons, to contrast them with the menu for this year. In 1801 the butcher's bill amounted to £30 15*s.*; the fishmonger's to £30 9*s.* (fish does not figure in the menu now). Ingredients for mock turtle and ragout cost £31 1*s.* 7½*d.*; £80 went to the poulterers; the pigeon dishes cost, in addition, £23 11*s.* 6*d.*; forty-seven hams took £47 1*s.* 1½*d.*; for sixty-five mince pies £16 5*s.* was charged; and eighty jellies and blancmanges cost £20. The total cost of the banquet was £520; of which £120 was profit. The greatest run at the banquets of the present time is upon turtle soup. A gentleman with some experience advises all who are invited, to dine before they come, because, owing to the extraordinarily crowded condition of the tables, the occasion is a "perfect scramble;" but, nevertheless, it appears that the banquet does not differ materially from other City dinners in the amount of food left at the close of the feast. The City Fathers are anxious that it should be widely known that the remains of the feast are distributed the following day to a number of poor people, provided with tickets obtained from the members of the committee.

"The cost of providing, preparing, and serving the feast, including the cost of wines, is, we believe, £1,800, or about 36*s.* per head. If we add to this sum £500 for arranging and decorating the hall, supplying the music, printing and distributing the invitations and programmes, and other miscellaneous items, the cost of the banquet may be fixed at about £2,300—say, 45*s.* per head. Servants of the City insist vigorously that the costly feast should not be regarded as a mere opportunity for guzzling. "At the six or six banquets I have attended," said one of them, "I will not say I have not seen guests merry, but I have only seen two drunk, and one of them (this with a malicious twinkle) was a press man, who had to be turned out by the neck." No, it is an occasion gracefully afforded the Prime Minister for declaring the foreign policy of the country, and generally talking high politics—at least that is the belief carefully fostered in the City. The cost of the banquet and the show, say these City people, comes out of the private purses of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. The Lord Major, however, enjoys a salary of £10,000. "Ah! but he will sometimes spend £20,000 during his year of office."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promotes the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 8*s.* 6*d.* per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 38, Farringdon road, London.

THE DEATH OF M. PAUL BERT.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"M. Bert has fallen a victim to the climate, and to the constant friction which existed between himself and the naval and military authorities.

"Appointed last winter Governor of Tonquin, or strictly speaking, French Resident in Annam and Cochin-China, he bore the summer tolerably well, but a few months ago the damp heat of Hanoi was so trying that he went for a few days' change of air to the Doson Peninsula, where the Europeans at Haiphong regularly spend the Sunday. A fort-night since he telegraphed to M. de Freycinet that he had been attacked by dysentery, and urged the prompt appointment of a successor, but begged him to say nothing to his relations and friends. M. de Freycinet replied by urging him to suspend all business, and take care of his health, and added that his retirement would be very detrimental to the public interests, and would produce a very untoward impression. M. Bert, in response, said, 'You are right; better die at my post than quit Tonquin just now.'

"A few days later M. Bert telegraphed that he was recovering strength, and, telegrams on public affairs following, the Government felt no further uneasiness. On Sunday came the announcement of a fresh attack, whereupon M. de Freycinet begged him to arrange for immediate return, but on Monday and Tuesday there were business telegrams with his signature. Yesterday afternoon came tidings that he was in a critical state, and an hour later his condition was described as hopeless. This morning it was telegraphed that his state was unaltered, and in the Chamber at 5 o'clock M. de Freycinet, interrupting the Budget debate, said:—I am grieved to announce the death M. Paul Bert. He has really died on the field of honour, overwhelmed by the fatigues to which he had devoted himself in order to accomplish the glorious task that he had undertaken. The members of this Chamber lose in him an eminent colleague, science, one of its most illustrious representatives, France, one of her most devoted sons, and the Government, an inestimable colleague in whom it had placed entire confidence. I am too affected to say more.

"The Deputy President, M. Casmir Perier, whose grandfather's death in 1832 was somewhat similar, expressed the concurrence of the entire Chamber in the Premier's words. It deeply felt, he said, the loss incurred by France; it would not forget the services rendered by M. Bert to science and to the Republic; and it would honour his memory as deserved to be honoured the memory of those giving themselves entirely to the country and unhesitatingly agreeing to serve it in posts where gratitude and glory were purchased at the cost of life.

"The Chamber at once adjourned in sign of mourning.

"Paul Bert was born at Auxerre, in 1833, adopted the medical profession, and was Claude Bernard's most brilliant pupil in his physiology class. His first appointment was to the professorship of physiology at Bordeaux. On the fall of the Empire, he was elected Prefect of the Yonne, his native department, and he retained that office till the end of the war. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Assembly in February, 1871, but was returned at a by-election in June, 1872, sat with the Gambettists, then styled the Extreme Left, and proved himself an able debater, especially on university questions. As Professor at the Sorbonne, he divided his time between politics and science, and in 1875 was awarded the biennial prize of 20,000*f.* by the Institute for the greatest scientific discovery made during the previous two years. He had become a high authority on animal and vegetable physiology, comparative anatomy, animal grafting, the movements of sensitive and other plants, respiration, the influence of light, barometric pressure, &c.

"In 1876 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and in his address advocated 'the liberation of national education from religious sects, while rendering it accessible to every citizen, so as, by the addition of the worthiest, to pave the way for true equality.' In the Chamber he was a leading member of the Gambettist group, now distinguished from the Extreme Left; and in the debate on Clause 7 (M. Jules Ferry's anti-Jesuit Clause) made a trenchant onslaught on Catholic casuists. At an agricultural dinner in the Yonne, moreover, he gave as a toast "The eradication of the two phylloxeras, the phylloxera of the vine, and the phylloxera of Clericalism." This, of course, was after Gambetta's famous watchword of 1877, "Le Clericalisme, voila l'ennemi;" and Paul Bert adhered more tenaciously than any other lieutenant to his master's watchword. Just after the elections of 1881, indeed, Gambetta presided at a lecture by Paul Bert at the Chateau d'Eau Theatre, when the latter produced a bottle of catholic amulets and tracts, and held them up to ridicule amid merriment, in which Gambetta heartily joined.

"Two months later M. Bert became Minister of Education and Worship in the short-lived Gambetta Cabinet. The Department of Worship, that is to say, the supervision of ecclesiastical subsidies and correspondence with the bishops, had often been severed from the Ministry of Education and attached to some other portfolio. This had always been done when a Protestant was Minister of Education; but Gambetta, with apparent bravado, refused to make the severance when an avowed anti-Catholic came into office. The whole Cabinet collapsed too soon to allow one to judge of M. Bert's official relations with Catholic prelates. In October, 1883, he was elected both for the Yonne and the Seine, and chose to sit for the former. While some of the leading Gambettists veered towards the Moderates, M. Bert made approaches to the Radicals, and declared the moral of the elections to be that the helm must be turned more to the left. The correctness of this nautical simile was disputed, some remarking that turning the helm leftwards was in effect steering to the right.

"M. Bert had been credited with hankerings for the Governorship of Algeria, and had been a strenuous defender of colonial expansion. One of the earliest acts of the Freycinet Cabinet was the appointing him the Governor of Tonquin. This occasioned speculations as to his probable relations with the missionarics, but he distinctly endorsed Gambetta's *dictum* that anti-Clericalism was not an article for exportation. He started last February, and, in taking leave of his friends at the railway station, betrayed some presentiments of his fate. He stated that he had been able to save just a competence for his family in case of the worst, and he bade adieu, "perhaps for ever." He was the first civil Governor of Tonquin, and from the very first found an indisposition to accord him military honours, so that he had to send home for a decree defining his ceremonial rights. He was likewise soon enlightened as to the fiscal resources of the country and its alleged thorough pacification. Possibly he was wanting in tact, but there was constant tension with the military and naval authorities, and his dreams of the diffusion of European ideas among the natives did not stand the test of experience. It cannot be disguised, in fact, that he found himself in an uncongenial sphere, and his official vexations probably impaired his physical stamina. Those, moreover, who have heard him both as a political debater and a scientific lecturer can have felt no doubt as to which was his true bent. Though he had long had a deputy at the Sorbonne, he continued till his departure to edit the weekly scientific *feuilleton* in the *Republique Francaise*, and he entered the Academy of Sciences just after the fall of the Gambetta Cabinet.

"Paul Bert had been married about 20 years to Miss Josephine Clayton, daughter of a chemist and druggist at Keith, Scotland, who was governess or companion in his mother's family. His wife, daughters, and son-in-law accompanied him to Tonquin."

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Earl of Shaftesbury
* Mr Paget Toynbee
* Mr Leslie Saunders, CS, Commissioner, Amraoti
Capt Durand, A-D-C, to the Govr-Genl
Major Mellias, Baroda
* Mr H J Follett, 7th Dragoon Guards
* Dr S H Browne
* Mr A Pedler
* Mr N Elias
Mr and Mrs G R Middleton, CS, Collector, Dharwar
* Mr P A Wilbor, Chicago
* Mr W J Hopkins, do
* Mr J R Preece, Karachi
* Mr Hamilton Holmes, Madras
* Mr and Mrs J A Jones, Madras
* Capt and Mrs C K Kendall, S S Arabia
Capt Cohn
* Mrs Mackenzie
* Mr V King, Bristol
Mr A R Parkhouse, London
* Miss Sullivan, do
* Mr Wm F Gibbon, London
* Capt Phillpott, RE, London
* Mr Henry Thomson, London
* Mr and Mrs C Smith, London
* Mr John Percey, London
* Major Sawyer
Dr G Masey
Major Mevk John
* Mr and Mrs A D Gray, England
* Miss Gray, England
* Miss Onbridge, England
* Mr John Workman, England
* Miss Workman, England
* Miss Shaw, Surat
* Mrs Wright, England
* Miss Warner, do
* Miss Saunders, do
* The Misses Wright, England
* Mr H Wright, England
* Mr Fred Wright, Dist Supt of Police, Amraoti
* Mr W F Martin, England
* Major and Mrs Goodwyn
* Mr John Wheal, Poona
* Mr F Barnet
* Miss S G Evans, Hyderabad
* Mr and Mrs Huntley, Glasgow
* Mr J Thomson, MCS, Poona
* Mr J N Harden
Mr R Langner
* Col C A Moore
* Col and Mrs La Touche, Poona
Mr P Griffith
* Mr A Coventry
Capt Browne
Lieut Churchill, R S Fusiliers, Upper Burma
Mr S J Pope, Karachi
* Major Fox Brough, RHA, England
Mrs Lambert, England
Mr R Lambert, Sindh Hyderabad
Mr Ornor, England
Baron de Gunzburg, Bombay
* Major and Mrs Baker, England
* Mr L J Maxse, England
* Mr F B Winthrope, England
Mr Ed Bachrach
Mr Hugh M Stewart, England
Mr Jules George Hardeck, Bombay
Mr Murray
Mr and Mrs H Derry, Bombay
Mr H H Molyneux
Col and Mrs Reid Martin
Mr S S Solomon, Bombay
Col Borrowdale RA, Poona
Col S Penny, RA, Bombay
Mr F Cooke, Messrs Cook and Son
Mr R F Saunders, late, BCS, England
Mr A Schwer, Bombay
Miss Oliver, Paris
Madam Francheferre, Paris
* Mr T Smyth
Mr John Bristed, Bombay
Mr Marshall
Mr Thos. Wilson, Bombay
Mr P Ryan, Presy Magistrate, Bombay
Mr Thos. Duncan, Bar-at-Law, Bombay
Mr H Madden, Bombay
Mr E M Walton, do
Mr Bland, Solicitor, Bombay
Mr Lovel, Bombay
Mr Mark Wadin, Bombay
Mr Jarvis, Bombay
* Revd Shepherd, MD, Udaipur
* Rev MacInnes, Udaipur
* Mr W Dcarz, Buland

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.)

OLD LONDON IN NEW YORK.

IT will be of interest to English people to know that a street similar to the Old London Street in the exhibition grounds, which was erected in